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From "THE LAY of the LAST MINSTREL."

Call it not vain:—they do not err.
Who say, that when the Poet dies,
Mute Nature mourns her worshipper,
And celebrates his obsequies:
Who say, tall cliff, and cavern lone,
For the departed Bard make moan;
That mountains weep in crystal rill;
That flowers in tears of balm distil;
Through his loved groves that breezes sigh,
And oaks, in deeper groan, reply:
And rivers teach their rushing wave
To murmur dirges round his grave.

Not that, in sooth, o'er mortal urn
Those things inanimate can mourn;
But that the stream, the wood, the gale,
Is vocal with the plaintive wail
Of those, who, else forgotten long,
Lived in the poet's faithful song,
And, with the poet's parting breath,
Whose memory feels a second death.
The Maid's pale shade, who wails her lot,
That love, true love should be forgot,
From rose and hawthorn shakes the tear
Upon the gentle Minstrel's bier:
The phantom Knight his glory fled,
Mourns o'er the field he heap'd with dead;
Mounts the wild blast that sweeps amain,
And shrieks along the battle-plain.
The Chief, whose antique crownlet long
Still sparkled in the feudal song,
Now, from the mountain's misty throne,
Sees, in the thanedom once his own,
His ashes undistinguish'd lie,
His place, his power, his memory die:
His groans the lonely caverns fill,
His tears of rage impel the rill:
All mourn the Minstrel's harp unstrung,
Their name unknown, their praise unsung

The Doctor's Story.

We were a knot of doctors, enjoying ourselves after meeting of the Hippocratic Medical Society, whose members were accustomed to assemble once a year for purposes of mutual edification and improvement. Dr. Galen Cupps was in the chair. He was our Nestor, our old man eloquent, a living professional legendary budget. On his face you could read "Entertainment" as plainly as you saw it painted on an old-fashioned tavern sign; and to it, after a day of weary rambling over the dusty paths of therapeutic lore, we turned as naturally for refreshment as the tired wayfarer halts before the inviting signboard waving hospitable welcome to the cheer within.

Genial Dr. Cupps! Like Father Grimes, that other good old man, "we'll never see him any more." No monument marks his last resting-place. The guild of undertakers, possessed they a spark of gratitude, would not suffer this to be. As for his surviving professional brethren, few of us, I fear, have money to spend in that way.

"How do young doctors, as a rule, get their start?" queried a cynical-looking M. D. at the foot of the table, with a nose as sharp as the tip of his own lancet—"leaving out, of course, exceptional cases, like that of a man swallowing a fish-bone, or dropping suddenly into a fit, where there is no choice but to seek the nearest aid. What I ask is, how do people come to trust their lives *deliberately* in inexperienced hands? What's the philosophy of it?"

"Popular ignorance, probably," suggested one.

"Or cheek in the youngster," another hinted.

"It's mostly *luck*, I think," remarked the chair, whereon had converged a number of inquiring looks.

"Come, doctor, gives us *your* experience on the point was seconded and carried.

"*Mine* was a case of pure luck," said he.

"Won't you tell us about it?" we entreated.

Dr. Cupps was not the man to refuse.

"Young men now-a days," he began; "enter the profession with other advantages than we old fellows had. The public hospitals, now accessible to students, afford them opportunities to learn much by observation, which *we* were left to find out through experiments on our patients.

"Though I took my degree after a creditable examination, I doubt if I could then have distinguished, by inspection, between the incipient stages of chicken-pox and measles. Had I been called to treat a simple case of rheumatism, ten to one I should have found a verdict of white-swelling, and passed a sentence of amputation without stopping to ask the victim what he had to say against it. My first patient was Percy Topham, a young man who had inherited a splendid constitution as well as fortune, but was fast making way with both. The case, no doubt, would have fallen in Dingo's hands, for he monopolized the practice thereabout, but for his absence on a distant call.

"Come quick, sir!" urged the messenger; Mr. Percy's taking on at an awful rate.'

"Without staying to inquire further, I snatched my hat and sailed forth, quite forgetting, in the excitement, the new-pill bags wherein was stored my stock of samples.

"I arrived to find my patient 'taking on' at an awful rate, sure enough.

"Poker in hand, he was laying about him in a manner highly detrimental to the furniture. He was killing snakes, he said. Had it been *dogs*, hydrophibia might have been my diagnosis; but snakes I knew, meant *delirium tremens*. And such was the decision of Mr. Topham's own more practiced judgment for, turning toward me, in a lucid moment:

"I've got 'em, Doc,' he said.

"I did my best to calm him, assured him I should bring him around, placed my fingers on his pulse, and began to count the beats, but, darting from me, he exclaimed:

"There goes the biggest snake yet—the old serpent of all!' making a slash with the poker, which caused me to dodge into a corner.

"Leaving two to watch him, and accompanied by the man who had summoned me, I hurried home to prepare such remedies as I should conclude the case required—a point, I must confess, I was very far from clear upon. I had been reared in a temperate community, had seen little intoxication or its effects, and my reading had not borne specially in that direction.

"Before reaching my office, however, I decided what course to take. There was no time to consult books. Besides I was ashamed to do that in the presence of the man who waited to carry back the physic. He would have taken it as a confession of ignorance, and would have lost no time in proclaiming me a dunce.

"Overhauling my stock of drugs, and taking a little from every one, I produced mixture, *some* element of which I hoped might prove a service.

"Give him a tablespoonful of it every half hour,' I said to the man, handing him the bottle, on which I was careful to put no label.

"Not caring to be present to witness the effect of my maiden prescription, 'Tell Mr. Topham I'll call in the morning,' I said.

"Whatever my patient did, I passed a bad night. Of all cases in which to make a *debut*, why should the malignant fates send the very one most likely to expose me?

"With many misgivings I presented myself next morning at the patient's door. I was glad to see there was no crape on it. Passing the servant, who admitted me, I hurried, trembling, to the sick room.

"Good-morning, Doc,' cried the invalid, rising from a tumptuous breakfast, wiping his mouth with one hand and extending me the other. 'By George, you *did* bring me through famously! That stuff was mighty nasty, but it did the business. I'm sound as a dollar this morning!'

"Before I could reply, a serving-man entered, the same by whom I had sent the medicine.

"What's the matter, Dick?' said Topham.

"Boxer's dead, sir."

"Dead! The deuce! There's a go! I suppose you forgot to call at Botts,' the farrier's for that drench yesterday; just like you when my back is turned.'

"No, sir," the man replied: 'I stopped and got it on my way from the doctor's, and gave it according to direction.'

"Just my luck!" cried Topham, smiting the table, 'You see, Doc, Boxer was my fastest trotter. I counted on winning a mint of money on him at the coming races, and now he's gone and kicked the bucket. Well, "peace to his *manes!*" as the poet says. Here, Dick, hand the doctor that medicine bottle from the mantel. He may as well fill it up again. This morning's luck may set me on a fresh spree, and there's no telling how soon I may need another dose.'

"A glance at the bottle as I took it made me start. It bore a lable, on which I read SIMON BOTTS, *farrier*.

"Can it be," I mentally exclaimed, *"that it was Botts' potion that cured the man, and mine that killed the horse?"* It was a strong case of circumstantial evidence, at any rate.

"Quietly pocketing the bottle, I went my way. If the truth was as I surmised, it never came out. Topham sounded my praises every where, and soon the local death-list was pretty equally filled with the names of old Dingo's patients and my own."

Forgotten Officials.

A writer who has been giving reminiscences of life in Washington says: Before this house (the one occupied by Mr. Seward when he was attacked by Mr. Payne) for several years afterward a sentry paced night and day, even when Mr. Seward had moved away and gone out of office. The same building was once used as a club house, and from it Key just issued when he was shot by Sickles. This lonely sentry, still at his post long after he had been forgotten at the war department, and allowed to remain, I suppose, because no one thought it was his duty to relieve him, reminds me of several similar incidents that are related in Washington. The great falls of the Potomac are about sixteen miles above Washington, and during the war there was a station for the collection of provisions for the army on the bank of the canal near these grand cataracts. The road between Washington and Great Falls was several times raided by the Confederates, and a block house was erected by the Federals at a point three or four miles above Georgetown to prevent parties of Southerners from passing up and down the road. At the close of the war the defences about the capital were one after another deserted, but nobody seems to have remembered the corporal's guard stationed out there on the Aqueduct road, and they remained on duty for a year or two. After they were relieved, the block house was set on fire by tramps or boys, and only a few blackened posts now mark its site. A still more remarkable case was that discovered by General B. F. Butler, about ten years ago. He was nosing around among the appropriations, one day, when he discovered an officer in the capitol whose duties he did not understand. He was "watching crypt." An investigation showed that many years ago it was proposed to deposit the bones of General Washington beneath the capitol, and a crypt was prepared for that purpose. When it was completed a public officer was appointed whose duty it was to watch this crypt and prevent its desecration, and there he had been ever since, growing gray in the service; while Congress had appropriated money to pay his salary year after year, nobody had thought it worth while to inquire how he earned it.

Widow Harkins.

One evening a crowd of young people congregated at Bill Burton's ranch, and when the first quadrille was over he took a stand in front of the fire and parting his coat tails in a comfortable manner remarked:

"That was purty neat dancing; you all know the step and handle yer hoofs purty peert, but some of you young folks can't hold er candle to sum old 'uns I've seed, an' that kinder reminds me of old Widow Harkins I knowed back in Georgy, when I was a boy.

"Oh, tell us about her, Uncle Bill," exclaimed a chorus of voices.

"Wall, she wus ther all firedest activest old heifer I ever knowed. She lived up in the Peach Branch settlement nigh to Bill Brown's an' was kin—aunt er suthin'—to ther Millers from Alabamy. When I knowed her, she was crawlin' on to eighty years old, but she was tougher'n 'er pecan sapling, an' the way that 'ere old critter knocked dust that June day was 'er caution to 'er mustang colt."

"Was she scared, Uncle Bill?" inquired the crowd.

"Wall, now, I guess she was kinder skeert. You see one day I had jes' cum outer the field from plowin' an turned old Job in ther lot. Darn that old mule, he had jes' busted a new pair of traces to flinders tryin' to kick 'er parcel of bumble bees of'ern his hind legs. He was allers gettin' in a yaller jackets' nest or suthin' else, an' consarn his ole pictur; he busted my leg outer jint jes' when camp meetin' was cumin' on 'bout 'er week arter that. As I was goin' on to say, I wus huntin' round 'er stable gettin' up 'er new set of gear when I heerd the derndest yellin' an' er bellowin' up ther lane, 'an it peered to me it wus cumin' closer all the time, an I clim' on the fence an' 'gin to look. Ther fust thing I seed wus 'er big cloud 'er dust 'an ther next thing my eyes lit on wus Bill Brown's ole brindle bull jes 'er rippin' an 'er rearin' an' 'er liftin' up his tail an' 'er chasin' old Widow Harkins fur everthing she wus worth. Tharwus ther bull with his head down 'an tail up, an, thar wus ole Widow Harkins with her balmoral histed, jez' 'er clatterin' down ther lane like 'er couple of race horses. I warn't much pious in those days, an' get tin' kinder excited I tuk off my hat an' yelled, 'Sling out yer best hoof, go it, old gal, till you make ther gap in the calf-pen an' thar you're safe.' When I hollered to her it braced her up. She puckered her mouth like ther butt end of 'er persimmon, histed her balmoral 'er little higher, 'an I tell yer it fairly made me sweat to see ther way that ole citizen did climb over dirt. She sorter looked back over one shoulder an' saw that bull about ten feet behind her an still 'er cummin' 'er rippin' an' rearin'. But feelin' she wus safe, she jest pulled the balmoral over her head, 'an the ole bull stood still, astonished, an' went off kinder'a a kitten. I would jest like to see some of you quadrille dancers try to take the rag off Widow Harkins."

"You Bill!" shouted his wife in dismay. He stopped dead short, and there was a pause—a long, dreary pause, until one of the young men looked out of the window and said he thought it would rain before morning. The young ladies said they thought it would, too, and Old Bill Burton went down to the cow-pen to see if the calves had been turned out, and never came back in the parlor again that night.

A Team of Reindeer.

Each of the *Wapoos* had under his or her charge five deer, and except upon these five animals, they did not bestow a thought, leaving the others to each capture his own individual five as best he could. Even the old *Wapoos*, Nilas, by name, did not offer to assist his better half, nor did she seem to expect such assistance. The animals having been very speedily got in order, the next thing is to harness them, which is done in this fashion: The deer has a skin collar on its shoulders, to which is fastened a long strap, also of untanned skin, which, going between the legs of the animal, is tied to a ring at the prow of the *poolk*. The single rein with which we drive is made fast to the left side of the head and is held in the right hand. In steering to the right, cast the rein over the right shoulder of the animal, and pull, or rather tug a little. If you wish to hasten you can strike with the rein on the animal's sides and back, though if you have a wild brute this is rather dangerous, as it on being struck becomes utterly unmanageable, and therefore it is generally quite sufficient to raise the left hand, as if for a blow, which will cause the deer to run off smartly enough. The instant the foremost deer starts all the others follow in a long line, winding in and out according as the leader's tracks go. All deer won't lead the way. Many are trained to follow only. Over all Finmarken, in fact, over all Lapland, one never sees two deer harnessed together or with proper gear. In this respect the Samoyedes are far more practical, and not only do they bring the animal to the same state of subjection as the horse with us, but they also use entire bucks for domestic purposes, a thing unheard of in Lapland.

Tanning.

The process of tanning in China is thus described: The skins are put into tubs containing water, saltpetre and salt, after thirty days they are taken out, the hair is shaved off, and the skins are well washed in spring water. Each hide is then cut into three pieces and well steamed, which is done by passing them several times backward and forward over a steaming oven. Further, each piece is stretched out separately over a flat board and secured with nails, in order that it may dry gradually and thoroughly in the sun. The smoke or the oven makes the leather black, and if it is required to give it a yellow appearance, it is rubbed over with water in which the fruit of the so-called wonphee has been soaked. Of the offal, glue is made by heating it in pans for twelve hours over a slow fire. The glue so obtained is poured into rough earthen vessels, where it remains three days, in order to coagulate. The solid mass is then cut in pieces with sharp knives and carefully laid upon grating, like trays, to dry, which are placed in open spaces resembling the Dutch threshing floors.

—There are in the Soldiers Orphan School of Pennsylvania about twenty-six hundred pupils, whose maintenance and education during the coming year will cost the State about $360,000.

The Holy Fire.

It is stated, that on the last night of the year 1880., about nine o'clock, a large portion of the counties of Galway and Mayo, Ireland, were suddenly ablaze with torches formed roughly of sheaves of wheat. It was not a quarter of an hour from the time that the first torch was observed before the country to the horizon was all alight. Loud shouts were heard, horns and whistles were blown, cans were beaten and the inhabitants seemed to have become demented. County houses were hastily closed up and secured; the police prepared in their barracks for defense, and everybody outside the Land League made certain that the dreaded moment had come. The lights and the noises subsided about eleven o'clock, and the night passed over with no more than the usual number of outrages. The country people affect to be ignorant of the cause of the illumination; some said it was to celebrate the liberation of Parnell, but the facts of the trial are well known in every hamlet and such a reason could not hold water. There is no custom of the kind on New Year's eve. The question asked on every side in Ireland is, we hear, was it a preconcerted practice in signalling? or was it an experiment? A few nights before the Fenian rising something of the same kind was observed in several parts of the country, and many well affected people are of the opinion that the incident portends no good. In the winter of 1832 the country was observed one night to be full of flashing lights in every direction. Men were frantically running around with lighted sods of turf in their hands, with which they rushed from one house to another. The origin of the phenomena was never clearly traced, but it was supposed to have been a man appearing at a house and leaving a lighted sod of turf, at the same time giving directions that the house owner should rub it to seven other sods which he was to leave to seven houses that had not before received them. This was to be done on pain of eternal perdition. That night almost every Catholic house in Ireland was visited, and many died from the exertion of getting rid of their seven sods of turf. It is supposed that it was an experiment to see in how short a time communication might be effected on an emergency from different centres of activity, acting simultaneously. It was called "the night of the holy fire." In Ireland no sign ought to be neglected. In 1867 the police were still in their country barracks when the day of the rising came, although orders had been issued for their concentration in the event of the near prospect of what was known must come."

The Man at the Windsor.

While riding up town the other day in a Fifth Avenue stage, New York, a reporter met an acquaintance who is a frequenter of races during the season, and a fair judge of a horse.

"Anything new?" inquired the reporter.

"I have just heard of a trick in horse selling that I think should be shown up in the newspapers."

"What is the dodge?"

"My uncle, who considers himself pretty sharp, came down from the country to buy a trotter. Without taking any one into his confidence, he started off alone to make a purchase. He met with several queer experiences, one of which, being new to me, is best described as follows:

"A stranger enters a sales stable and explains what sort of a horse he desires. After two or three ordinary animals are shown up, an apparently likely horse is brought out with considerable flourish. 'There,' says the seller, 'is the offer for you. You'll never take anybody's dust behind that fellow. The fact is, I sold him to a city man recently, and allowed him to try the horse on the road. I knew the man had plenty of money, and thought he could manage a trotter. In about three hours afterward a negro brought the horse back, with the harness and cutter all knocked to pieces. He said a man who was a little off had given him $5 to bring the horse around, and say that he would call and pay for him. But,' continues the seller, 'he can't have the animal at any price; I'll never sell a good horse to a man that can't take proper care of him. You can have him for $200 less than he promised me.'

"While they are dickering about the animal in walks a well-dressed man, saying in a rather blustering manner. 'I have come to pay for that horse I bought recently,' at the same time displaying a large roll of money. 'You can't have him,' replied the stableman. 'Why?' 'Because you damaged my property, and don't know how to use a horse. Besides, I have sold him to this gentleman."

"After a quarrel, in which the city man swears that he will have the horse at any price, and the seller is equally emphatic in declaring that the horse is sold, the city man sidles up to the stranger, whispering, 'I'll get the best of him any way. You pay for the horse and bring him right around to me at the Windsor, when I'll hand you $100 more than you pay for him.'

"To cut the matter short, the stranger buys the horse, and afterward looks in vain for the man at the Windsor."

"Did your uncle look for the man at the Windsor?"

"No, but I know of several who would like to see him."

He Didn't Want to Buy.

Looking at the twin "before" and "after" pictures on the bottle, the bald-headed old gentleman asked, "Is that the way it always works?" "Always," said the clerk. "Produces hair on the smoothest head?" "Yes," said the clerk, "produces a most luxuriant growth of hair in six weeks or money refunded. Never was known to fail, sir, and we have sold a million and a half of bottles. How many will you have?" "Young man, don't ask me to take any more bottles. The last one I took home has ruined my peace of mind and brought desolation to my home. My wife thought it was bay rum or something or other for the complexion, and she's just worried to death now that she's found out what it will do, and spends half her time at the mirror watching for the first premonitions of the luxuriant full beard that is to hide her beauty forever. No young man I don't want any more of it. And to tell you the truth," he added in a stage whisper, "it wouldn't be of any use. She is that mad that she pulls out my hair as fast as it grows. Look at my bald head, now. The clerk looked, and had not the heart to say more, but put the bottle away and advised the old gentleman to present his wife with a razor and fixings.

An Age of Crime.

Not long ago a wagon rumbled swiftly away from the Eastern penitentiary, at Philadelphia, Pa., and an hour afterwards stopped in the municipal burying-ground—the potter's field of the vulgar—and in a few minutes a plain pine box was lowered into a hole in the earth and the frozen clods rattled upon the pine-inclosed form of Wade Sipple, alias Pierce, alias William Gray, who in his day was one of the most famous hotel and sneak thieves in the United States. His end was that of nine out of ten malefactors, although his fate had not overtaken him until he had gone beyond the allotted three-score and ten years. For more than forty years Sipple had pursued a criminal career, and in that time he had been made familiar with the interiors of the county prison, the Eastern penitentiary, Sing Sing, Charlestown, Mass., Baltimore, Richmond, Wheeling and Wilmington, N. C., prisons and penitentiaries. He was known to the detectives all over the land as a daring hotel thief; the stories of whose exploits would fill books. He was first known in 1836, when he became an inmate of the Eastern penitentiary. In the great days of steamboat travel along the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, thirty years ago, when the boats were infested by regular coalitions of gamblers, who preyed upon the Southern and Southwestern planters who travelled between New Orleans and Cincinnati and St. Louis, the fine art of sneak-thieving was adroitly plied. The thieves stole from the planter and from the successful gambler alike, often taking thousands of dollars from the staterooms, where it had been deposited by the card sharpers for safety during the progress of the famous games in which the reckless planters often staked, not only the ready money derived from the sale of their crops, but wagered, besides, their plantations, field hands, residences, etc., and lost all to the cunning knaves whom the blind goddess and skill favored. Sipple, who was down on his "luck" after a term of imprisonment at Richmond, Virginia, encountered an acquaintance of Jill Megary, the notorious Mississippi river thief, who was in partnership with Al Burtis and Tom Buchanan in working the steamers plying the Father of Waters. This man took Sipple West with him, and his coolness and adroitness so pleased the veterans that he was admitted to full membership in the band of plunderers, with whom he remained many years. He had a thrilling adventure once near Natchez, Miss., which is said to have frightened him into abandoning his affiliation with Burtis and his other confederates. A party of gamblers had come up from New Orleans, had "cleaned out" a number of planters, and were making merry over their triumph. The spoils of victory were supposed to be fabulous. Sipple learned that the money, which was mostly in bundles of brand-new crisp bank notes, was in the stateroom of one of the gamblers. He determined to possess himself of it and succeeded in his enterprise, afterwards concealing the plunder in his own room. The gambler discovered his loss in a few hours and notified his associates. They fixed on Sipple and another man as the thieves and, catching them on the upper deck of the steamer on a moonlight night, as she was passing Natchez, they surrounded them, and, with drawn bowie-knives and derringers, threathened them with instant death unless they produced the booty or told where it was hidden. Sipple pretended to be frightened into compliance, and told his captors to accompany him to his room. On his way thither, although encompassed by gleaming steel, he sprang through his environment and plunged overboard. An attempt was made to stop the boat and capture the thief, but no trace of him could be distinguished even under the moonlight, and he was given up for lost. Not so, however. He escaped, and not liking the manners of the Southern gamblers, he forsook steamboat thieving as too perilous. The gamblers recovered their money in Sipple's room after a fight with his companions. As age crept over the once daring criminal he descended lower and lower in the grades of crime until he became a mere sneak thief—a snapper up of trifles. Suspicion was not likely to settle upon a white-haired, white-whiskered, nicely-dressed old man, and so he subsisted miserably on his pilfering where thousands had been insufficient to satisfy him before. He was arrested many, times for petty larceny and sentenced to a few months in the county prison. In January, 1878 he was in custody under the name of Peck along with Charles Blake, the burglar, on the charge of disposing of some of the plunder from J. E. Baum's house, 2036 Diamond street, at a second hand dealer's store, representing that Blake was his son-in-law, who was breaking up housekeeping. Blake was taken to West Chester afterwards on suspicion of participation in the Bailey masked robbery. On October 16, 1878, Gray is found in trouble again for the last time. Three men who climbed over a back fence from a brickyard were surprised while in the act of breaking into the residence 1208 Thompson street. Two of them escaped from the police, but the third, poor, old Wade Sipple, who told the magistrate afterwards that his name was William Gray, was too stiffened by age and rheumatism to clamber up the ladder again and was cornered behind a barrel in the yard of the dwelling. He was convicted and sentenced to three years imprisonment. After a little over two years' confinement he fell dead on Saturday last from appoplexy and his melancholy burial, like that of the forger Rollins, took place in Potter's field. Very few of his old associates in crime are believed to be alive.

A Marvelous Stage Ride.

One of the darkest, coldest, rainiest nights of the past month, an adventure occurred in a neighboring county which deserves to be perpetuated among the remarkable episodes of stage traveling. The lady and gentleman who were prominent actors in the almost tragedy were recently at the Morris House, and the story is in no manner exaggerated or overwrought. This couple were the sole occupants of the interior of the stage on the night in question, and were sitting silently muffled up wishing for morning to dawn. The hack was drawn by two horses that were quite restive and high-spirited, though the drowsy passengers gave little heed to this fact until afterward. The night was so dreadfully dark that it was almost impossible to keep in the road, and the stage was finally brought to an abrupt halt by one of the wheels striking against a stump. The gentleman partially undid the ropes in which he was muffled, and asked the driver if he needed any assistance, and receiving a negative answer, snuggled back into his wrappings. Presently the stage moved on and the incident attracted no further attention. In a little while another stoppage occurred and the passengers had a vague consciousness that the driver again descended to arrange something about the wheels or traces. The rain pattered unceasingly upon the roof, the wind moaned through the forest branches, and weary, exhausted and benumbed, our friends were only semi-conscious of the fact that the stage again resumed its journey. Suddenly the gentleman became impressed with the idea that they were traveling at too high a rate of speed, and this conviction became so strong that he finally leaned out of the window far enough to ascertain that the driver had disappeared and his horses were running away.

Without awakening his wife to a sense of their danger he attempted to perform a feat which few men would have the nerve to do in broad daylight. This was to climb out of the window while the team was running at full speed, and swing himself up on to the driver's seat so as to secure the reins. It required the strength of an athlete and the courage of a hero to accomplish this task, but it was accomplished. As soon as he gained the driver's seat he reached for the reins which he expected to find twisted about the brake, and to his utter horror found they were gone. Meantime the horses were running at the top of their speed, the hack was being violently jolted and tossed from side to side, and the ominous darkness into which they were plunging threatened instant destruction. Leaning over the boot trying to reach down and find the reins, the stage gave a sudden lurch and the gentleman was hurled headlong under the wheels. There was momentarily a stunned sensation, a sharp pain as the wheels passed over his legs, and there was a rush and clatter of hoofs as the runaway team disappeared in the darkness. The wife was gone in the runaway stage. Fiction never conjured up many situations more uniquely uncomfortable. Tumbled unceremoniously out into the mud and water, with a half broken leg and a full knowledge that his wife would be dashed speedily to a horrible death, our friend was almost frantic when he finally arose and commenced groping along in the darkness.

It was not very long before the driver came rushing along in pursuit of the stage and his passengers, and gloriously astonished he was to meet with one of them under such circumstances. There was nothing to do but follow the road and await the termination of affairs. Suddenly, as they were passing over a brushy knoll, they heard a sound which they readily knew must be occasioned by the runaway team. The wonder of it, however, was that the team was evidently coming toward them. By some means the horses had turned around and were coming back. It was no easy matter to check the frightened animals, but by vigorous shouting and hurrahing they were turned into the brush and caught. Rushing to the stage to see what had become of his wife, the gentleman found her all wrapped up as he had left her and totally oblivious of the fact that she had been the object of any particular solicitude on his part, or that he had been absent from her side, or that she had been in any danger. She knew the stage was going very rapidly, but innocently supposed that the driver was making up for lost time. Not a thing was broken about the carriage or harness.

A Terrapin Farm.

Mr. Dorlon's great terrapin farm is located at Cedar Point. This projection of land is on the western shore of Mobile bay, about 30 miles below this city, and is inhabited principally by oystermen who reap golden harvests from the many beds which furnish nearly every oyster brought to the port of Mobile. Mr. Dorlon, who keeps a store at this point, has about three acres fenced in with strong pilings. Leading to this inclosure are two canals, one on the bay side and the other on the gulf side, which supply with salt water a number of ditches 10 feet wide and 100 feet long. The sand accumulating from the excavation of these ditches is thrown on each side, and used by the terrapins to sun themselves and lay their eggs in, which, if counted, would go up in the millions, and can be raked up by the bushel. In the winter season the terrapins remain imbedded in the mud of the ditches, where they stay until spring time, never touching a morsel of food. A system of sluices enables Mr. Dorlon to keep the ditches full of salt water, or drain them at pleasure, and he is not at all dependent on the tide for that purpose.

The number of terrapins on the farm, as far as can be ascertained and by the closest calculation, is between 20,000 and 25,000, and in the course of the next three or four years will be something hard to calculate. About May 1st, Mr. Dorlon makes his purchase of terrapins from the country people on the Mississippi Sound, and takes all he can secure at $5 a dozen, and that generally averages about 8,000 a year added to his farm outside of those breed therein. The inhabitants of Mississippi and Alabama hunt the terrapins with dogs trained for that purpose. The dog barks when he finds one and the hunter immediately secures it by going to the spot where the dog points.

The cost of feeding the terrapins, which, as we have said, is only done in the summer, is about $1 per dozen for the season, and the price per dozen in New York has varied from $18 to $8. The food, which consists of crabs and fish, is caught with a seine in front of the farm, and really very little expense is attached to the raising of these valuable land tortoises. Mr. Dorlon begins to ship about October, 1st, and then on to about May 10th. He generally sends his to Savannah by rail, and thence to New York by steamer, averaging about 12,000 a season, and, had it not been for a disastrous hurricane which some time ago washed out Mr. Dorlon's farm, it would be to-day the greatest terrapin farm in the world. He can always ship all he can get, for there is a ready market for these delicacies.

Paste for Paper.

To ten parts by weight of gum arabic add three parts of sugar in order to prevent the gum from cracking; then add water until the desired consistency is obtained. If a very strong paste is required add a quantity of flour equal in weight to the gum, without boiling the mixture. The paste improves in strength when it begins to ferment.

The Millheim Journal.

THURSDAY, MARCH 31., '81.

THE MILLHEIM JOURNAL
Is published every Thursday, in Musser's Building, corner of Main and Penn streets at
$1.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE
Or $1.25 if not paid in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 week.	1 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	1 year.
1 square,...	$1 00	$2 50	$3 00	$4 00	$7 00
¼ column,...	3 00	4 00	6 00	10 00	15 00
½ column,...	5 00	7 50	10 00	15 00	35 00
1 column,...	8 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	60 00

One inch makes a square. Administrators and Executors' Notices $2.50. Transient advertisements and locals 10 cents per line for first insertion and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.
Job Work done on short notice.
DEININGER & BUMILLER,
Editors and Proprietors.

Church & Sunday School Directory.

Evangelical.

P. C. Weidemyer and J. M. Dick, preachers.
Rev. J. M. Dick will preach next Sunday evening.
Sunday School, 2 P. M.—D. L. Zerby, supt.

Methodist.

Rev. J. Benson Akers, Preacher-in-charge.
Preaching next Sunday evening.
Sunday School at 1½ P. M.—Dav. Kimport, supt

Reformed.

Rev. C. W. E. Siegel, Pastor.
German preaching in Aaronsburg next Sunday evening.

United Brethren.

Rev. L. M. Gates, Preacher-in-charge.

Lutheran.

Rev. John Tomlinson, Pastor.—
Preaching in Millheim next Sunday afternoon at 2½ o'clock, and in Aaronsburg in the evening.

United Sunday School.

Meets at 9 A. M.—F. D. Luse, supt.

Lodge & Society Directory.

Millheim Lodge, No. 355, I. O. O. F. meets in their hall, Penn Street, every Saturday evening.
Rebecca Degree Meeting every Thursday on or before the full moon of each month.
A. O. DEININGER, Sec. R. A. BUMILLER, N. G.

Providence Grange, No. 217 P. of H., meets in Alexander's block on the second Saturday of each month at 6½, P. M., and on the fourth Saturday of each month at 1½ P. M.
D. L. ZERBY, Sec. A. O. Deininger, Master.

The Millheim B. & L. Association meets in the Penn street school house on the evening of the second Monday of each month.
A. WALTER, Sec, B. O. DEININGER, Prest.

The Millheim Cornet Band meets in the Town Hall on Monday and Thursday evenings.
F. P. OTTO, Sec., J. F. HARTER, Pres't.

Offic'al Director

Regular Terms of Court—Fourth Mondays of January, April, August and November.

President Judge—Hon. Chas. A. Mayer, Lock Haven.
Additional Law Judge—Hon. John H. Orvis, Bellefonte.
Associate Judges—Hons. Samuel Frank, John Dlven.
Prothonotary—J. C. Harper.
Register of Wills and Clerk of O. C.—W. E. Burchfield.
Recorder of Deeds, &c.—William A. Tobias.
District Attorney—David F. Fortney.
Sheriff—John Spangler.
Treasurer—Adam Yearick.
County Surveyor—Joseph Devling.
Coroner—Dr. Joseph Adams
County Commissioners—Andrew Gregg, George Swab, Jacob Dunkle.
Clerk to County Commissioners—Henry Beck.
Attorney to County Commissioners—C. M. Bower.
Janitor of the Court House—Bartrim Galbraith.
County Auditors—James T Stewart, George R. Williams, Thomas B. Jamison.
Jury Commissioners—John Shannon, David W. Kline.
Superintendent of Public Schools—Prof. Henry Meyer.

Democratic County Committee.

The following persons have been named as members of the Democratic County Committee for 1881.

Bellefonte, W. W	Nicholas Redding.
Bellefonte, N. W	Charles Schrader.
Bellefonte, S. W	
Milesburg	O P Kreamer.
Millheim	D L Zerby.
Unionville	A Toner Leathers.
Howard	George Wistar.
Philipsburg	A J Graham.
Benner	Jerry Roan.
Boggs	James A McClain.
Burnside	Oscar Holt.
Curtin	John McClosky.
College	Jacob Bottorf.
Ferguson, old	John T. McCormick.
Ferguson, new	Miles Walker.
Gregg, south	Henry Krumrine, Sr.
Gregg, north	James Duck.
Halfmoon	John Ward.
Haines	Solomon Ettlinger.
Harris	John A Rupp.
Howard	John A Dunkle.
Huston	Henry Hale.
Liberty	W H Gardner.
Marion	Perry Condo.
Miles	Samuel K Faust.
Patton	John Reed.
Penn	Christ Alexander.
Potter, north	John Shannon.
Potter, south	James McClintic.
Rush	
Snow Shoe	Abel Campbell.
Spring	John Noll.
Taylor	William Calderwood.
Union	S K merick.
Walker	Ambrose McMullen.
Worth	Marshall Lewis.

P. GRAY MEEK,
Chairman

Bellefonte, Pa., Feb 1.

ONLY $1000.

Attorney General Palmer has created quite a flutter among the members of the legislature by his decision to the effect that under the new constitution each member is entitled to a salary of only $1000 per session, no matter how long the session may continue. The law under which members managed to draw about $1500 for each session provides that they shall have a *salary* of $1000 for a session of 100 days, and a *per diem* of $10 for each additional day, not to exceed fifty such additional days. Mr. Palmer decides that the per diem part of the law is unconstitutional. His decision takes a wide range but his conclusions seem entirely logical and sound. We give the salient points below:

The constitution commands that the members of the general assembly shall be compensated for their services by a salary, and salary only. All other kinds of compensation are expressly forbidden. No man will say that, in face of these provisions of the organic law, the general assembly could provide for paying its members exclusively by the day. To pay partly by a salary and partly by the day is as palpable an evasion and transgression of the constitution as to pay them a per diem alone, and the violation is worse because it tends to aggravate the mischief which the framers of the constitution meant to prevent.

I am of opinion, for the reason stated, that so much of the act of 1876 as provides daily pay of ten dollars for fifty days or less, is unconstitutional, and that payments made by the state treasurer under it, would be unwarranted or unauthorized. In this belief, I am confirmed by an able opinion of my predecessor, Hon. George Lear, given on the 9th of December, 1876, to a committee of the legislature, in which, after an exhaustive discussion of this section of the constitution and act of assembly this language occurs:

"A salary is defined to be an annual or periodical payment for services—a stipulated periodical recompense. This is not only the established definition and popular understanding of the term, but the constitution, in the use of it, so qualified it as to exclude any other conclusion than that it is a stipulated recompense or compensation for a session. The per diem allowance in the salary act was doubtless an oversight, but it is nevertheless unconstitutional."

I may observe, in conclusion, that the session of the general assembly will be in no wise necessarily abridged by this decision. There is nothing in the constitution or law limiting their sessions to one hundred or one hundred and fifty days. Its length must be determined by the sense of public duty of its members, and the character of the labor they are called to perform. The compensation for a session, long or short, is as fixed at this time $1,000, and no more.

The Legislature in 1847.

Major Pomeroy in Chambersburg *Repository*.

In the days of 1847 members came here to remain through the session. They were not then supplied with railroad passes and when they traveled they paid their way. Very few, unless they lived near the Capitol, ever thought of going home more than once or twice and the great majority never got home. They began work on Monday morning and stuck to it until Saturday noon, generally rebelling against a session on Saturday afternoon. Those who were church-goers went to their respective churches here on Sunday. The citizens of Harrisburg then made it a point to cultivate the acquaintance of members of the Legislature and many private entertainments were given for their benefit. All this is radically changed. The members who come here now prepared to stay more than four days are the very few who live in distant counties and not immediately on railroads.

The Mormon Question.

During the recent visit of Gov. Murray of Utah, at Washington, he had several interviews with President Garfield on the question of polygamy in the territory. Gov. Murray thinks polygamy should be stamped out by the most energetic policy on the part of the government. While the President agrees with him that it is a crying evil the former desires to take no hasty steps, but having once started out to press the issue to a successful conclusion. Governor Murray is a very positive man and impatient of delay, while Garfield wants to pursue a policy which, while it will end in the total abolition of polygamy, will not work injustice and unnecessary hardship to innocent women and children. As Governor Murray goes away apparently satisfied with the result of his mission, it is believed a conclusion was reached which promises early action.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C., March 25, '81.

That the aggressive Mr. Blaine really had assurances, before entering the Cabinet, that he should control the political affairs of the administration, is plain now. It seemed to be so as soon as the Cabinet made up for the most part of men of negative power and small prominence as partizans, was announced. Prior even to that—a month before the inauguration—one of Mr. Blaine's friends told your correspondent that the offer of the Secretaryship of State had been made, but had not been accepted and would not be until Blaine knew whether he was to be buried or whether he was to be allowed to help himself by its acceptance. The nomination of Robertson as collector of the port of New York, and of Wm. Walter Phelps to an important place abroad is what confirms this remark of Blaine's friend. No two men could be named, except Blaine and Hayes, who are more distasteful to the New York Senator. If he does not fight against their confirmation it will be because he knows he would be defeated. But as long as he remains in public life he will be an enemy of Garfield, and he will only await an opportunity of making his enmity felt.

Another embarrassing incident which confronts the administration in its early days is the contest over an extra session of Congress. One is deemed necessary to repair the blunder of Hayes in vetoeing the funding bill. But the President knows that Congress if once assembled, would go into general legislature, and he does not wish that.

Still another difficulty, and fully as great a one as either of the other, is the Mahone affair. It is already seen that the recreant Senator can bring no strength to the party which has purchased him, and that the party will have trouble in paying the purchase price. With a common sense which, in view of what has taken place during the past two years, seems a miracle, the Democratic Senators are acting together in refusing to join the Republicans in the payment of Mahone. They refuse to be a party to the trade. They are using, and, I trust, will continue to use, all their legitimate power to keep the Republicans from making one of Mahone's friends an officer of the Senate. They consented to a Mahone Republican organization of the Senate Committee, for Committe organization was necessary to a proper transaction of the executive business for which the Senate session was called. But the selection of a Sergeant-at-Arms in place of the competent gentlemen now holding that office is not necessary, and so they refuse to do anything more than attend to executive business.

What Tilden said on the fifth of March—that Garfield would have the stormiest administrarion in twenty years—seems likely to turn out the simple truth.

The pressure for foreign appointments is unprecedented. Nearly every member of Congress thinks he should have a comfortable consulatn where there is nothing to do but draw the pay. In the way of would be governors of the territories, there are a dozen applicants for each place.

CARROLL.

The following extract which we clip from a Washington correspondence of the Philadelphia *Times* shows how our classic President is harrassed by a pack of hungry office seekers, and how they rob him of restt health and contentment. It is no just the pleasantest thing to be President, especially since long years of Republican rule have made that party one vast horde of place hunters:

For the small offices, such as department clerks, the candidates are beyond calculation. Every Congressman has all the way from a dozen to fifty to provide for. Meanwhile, the worry on the President is beginning to tell. He complains that his appetite is falling him; that his sleep at night is disturbed and his general health is breaking up. Under the advice of his friends he began yesterday taking out-door exercise on horseback. At three o'clock he left the White House, accompanied by his private secretary, mounted a spirited horse and rode out into the country. He looked jaded and worn. The President sits a horse well. From the start he went off at a full gallop, looking neither to the right nor left. After the experience he has had for more than three weeks with the applicants for office he is in a condition of mind no doubt to prepare the message, which he promised in his inaugural, making a fixity in the tenure of office.

Killed and Buried by Lightning.

A strange story comes from Florence, S. C. As James Best was crossing a field on his farm yesterday he was instantly killed by a stroke of lightning, which tore up the ground where he had stood, and buried him from sight. Mr. Best was seen just before the fatal stroke and his disappearance produced great consternation among those persons who were watching him from their windows, and several ran out to fathom the mystery. They found a large hole, surrounded by heaps of dirt, but not a vestige of Mr. Best. After two hours' hard work with shovels his dead body was found at the bottom of the hole. The case is producing a sort of religious terror among the more ignorant and superstitious coutrymen, and they look upon it as an omen of some terrible calamity.

A Cow on Fire.

From the Ithaca (N. Y.) Journal.

The strange sight of a cow on fire was seen in Auburn recently. Jeremiah Finn had tried various lotions to kill the vermin on his cow and was recommended to apply kerosene. This he did, and while he was applying it along the neck and back of the animal the oil took fire from a lamp and of course the cow became wild, throwing Jeremiah down, breaking through the side of the shanty and running at full speed through the streets. Men and boys chased the blazing cow and finally succeeded in extinguishing the fire with blankets.

A NEW TREATMENT.

The Golden Elixir of Life. Wonderful Cures.

If you have Consumption, and would know that your cough can be made loose and easy—Hectic Fever and Night Sweats checked in 24 hours; Inflammation taken out of the lungs and air passages at once; that you can be made to gain 3 to 5 pounds of healthy flesh per week; if you have any Chronic Disease, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Sick Hesdache, Heart Disease, Liver Complaint, Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness or Spermatorrhœa, loss of sexual power in either sex from any cause; if you have any form of nervous weakness, losing flesh or wasting away, and would know of an immediate relief and certain cure for many of the severest cases in a short time, a new method with new agents to fatten every body, invigorate and make strong and healthy the most hopeless cases, cut this out and write at once for particulars to B. S. DISPENSARY, Berrien Springs, Mich.

1y

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned not to negotiate a note for $105, dated March 16th 1881, drawn by us in favor of Jacob F. Stover? Having received no value for the same we will not pay it unless compelled by law.
ANDREW OCKER,
C. A. RACHAU.
3t

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—Will be sold at public sale on the premises in Miles Township, near Stover's place, on
FRIDAY, APRIL 22nd, 1881.
All that certain tract or piece of ground, bounded by lands of Jeremiah Haines, George Wohlfert and others, containing sixty acres, more or less, about twenty acres cleared, the balance in timber. Thereon erected a dwelling house and other outbuildings.
Sale to commence at 1 o'clock of said day, when terms will be made known by
J. H. REIFSNYDER,
Assignee of Geo. Fiedler.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Adam Zerby, late of Penn township, Centre Co., Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
Saturday, April 9th next has been appointed as a day of settlement, when all persons having unsettled accounts are requested to present them at the late residence of decedent.
HENRY T. ZERBY,
D. L. ZERBY,
Administrators.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Lenah Delby, late of Miles township, Centre county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
LUTHER B. STOVER,
Administrator.
Haines township, 6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Calvin H. Wise, late of Haines township, decease, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
DANIEL SMITH,
Administrator.
Hartleton, Union Co, Pa.,
Jan. 20th, 1881. 6t.

40 CARDS With your name neatly Printed on, for 10 Cts. Songs, one cent each Send for price list. Address, F. MCLAUGHLIN, & Co. LEWISBURG, Pa.

L. C. & S. C. RAIL ROAD.

TRAINS LEAVE WESTWARD.

	1 A. M.	3 A. M.	5 P. M.	7 P. M.
Montandon	7.00	9.45	2.20	6.45
Lewisburg ar	7.15	10.00	2.35	7.00
Lewisburg lv	7.25			
Fair Ground	7.30	10.06	2.40	
Biehl	7.41	10.21	2.51	
Vicksburg	7.47	10.30	2.57	
Mifflinburg	8.03	10.51	3.13	
Millmont	8.25	11.20	3.35	
Laurelton	8.35	ar 11.35	3.46	
Wicker Run	9.06		4.11	
Cherry Run	9.17		4.30	
Fowler	9.37		4.50	
Coburn	9.48		5.02	
Spring Mills	10.18		ar 5.30	

TRAINS LEAVE EASTWARD.

	2 A. M.	4 A. M.	6 P. M.	8 P. M.
Montandon ar	6.50	ar 9.30	ar 1.20	ar 6.30
Lewisburg	6.35	9.15	1.05	6.15
Fair Ground		9.10	1.00	6.10
Biehl		9.01	12.48	6.00
Vicksburg		8.56	12.42	5.55
Mifflinburg		8.43	12.25	5.40
Millmont		8.25	12.02	5.20
Laurelton		8.15	11 50	5.10
Wiker Run		7.48		4.47
Cherry Run		7.31		4.30
Fowler		7.10		4.10
Coburn		6.58		4.00
Spring Mills		6.30		3.30

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 connect at Montandon with Erie Mail west for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Kane, Corry and Erie, and Buffalo and Niagara Falls via Emporium, also Elmira, Watkins, Buffalo and Niagara Falls via Canandaigua.

Nos. 3 and 4 connect with Pacific Express east for Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

Nos. 5 and 6 connect with Day Express east for Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York, and Niagara Express west for Williamsport, Lock Haven and Renovo, Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg via Lock Haven, also Elmira, Watkins and Buffalo, and Niagara Falls via Canandaigua.

Nos. 7 and 8 connect with Fast Line west for Williamsport and Lock Haven.

No. 8 also connects with Erie Mail east for Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Div.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov 27th, 1880, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11 55 p. m.
" "	Harrisburg	4 25 a. m.
" "	Williamsport	8 40 a. m.
" "	Jersey Shore.	9 09 a. m.
" "	Lock Haven.	9 40 a. m.
" "	Renovo	11 05 a .m
" arr. at	Erie	7 45 p. m.
NIAGARA EXP. leaves	Philadelphia	9 00 a. m.
" "	Harrisburg	12 15 p. m.
" arr. at	Williamsport	3 15 p. m.
" "	Lock Haven	4 20 p. m.
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia	12 20 p. m.
" "	Harrisburg	4 00 p. m.
" arr. at	Williamsport	7 55 p. m.
" "	Lock Haven	9 10 p. m.

EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EXP. leaves	Lock Haven	7 05 a. m.
" "	Jersey Shore	7 37 a m.
" "	Williamsport	8 20 a. m.
" arr. at	Harrisburg	12 05 p. m.
" "	Philadelphia	3 45 p. m.
DAY EXPRESS leaves	Lock Haven	11 25 a. m.
" "	Williamsport	12 25 p. m.
" arr. at	Harrisburg	3 40 p. m.
" "	Philadelphia	6 35 p. m.
ERIE MAIL leaves	Renovo	9 00 p. m
" "	Lock Haven	10 10 p. m.
" "	Williamsport	11 30 p. m.
" arr. at	Harrisburg	3 00 a. m.
" "	Philadelphia	7 05 a. m.
FAST LINE leaves	Williamsport	12 15 a. m.
" arr. at	Harrisburg	3 15 a. m.
" "	Philadelphia	7 05 a. m.

Erie Mail West and Day Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains from Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Fast Line West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R. at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R. at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express West and Day Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Sup't.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE,

Gettysburg, Pa.

The second term of the Collegiate year began
FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1881.
The Faculty and Instructors are the following:

Milton Valentine, D. D.,
President and Professor of Intellectual and Moral Science.

Luther Henry Croll, A. M.,
Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.

Rev. Adam Martin, A. M.,
Professor of the German Language and Literature, and of Greek.

Rev. Henry Eyster Jacobs, D. D.,
Franklin Professor of the Ancient Languages.

John A. Himes, A. M.,
Graeff Professor of the English Language and Literature, and of History.

Rev. Philip M. Bikle, A. M.,
Ockershausen Professor of Phisics and of Latin. And others.

MILLHEIM MARBLE WORKS

—Established in 1843—

SPRING ANNOUNCEMENT, 1881.

Six Strong POINTS.

1st. We buy our stock in car load lots direct from the quarries, at the lowest cash prices and at a great deduction in freight, and give our customers the benefit of this system.

2nd. We keep a full line of the best grades of marble always on hand and never misrepresent what we sell.

3d. We employ skilled and experienced workmen.

4th. Our designs and styles cover a wide range and are suited to all tastes and prices.

5th. We can furnish everything in our line, from a costly GRANITE MONUMENT down to a $5 HEADSTONE.

6th. Our customers are universally satisfied and pleased.

☞CALL & SEE☜

Shops—East of Bridge,

Millheim, Pa.

DEININGER & MUSSER,

Proprietors.

BE NOT DECEIVED!

B. HARRIS

OF

LEWISBURG,

Did not intend to leave town

BUT ONLY *REMOVED* TO A VERY MUCH

LARGER ESTABLISHMENT,

AT

230 Market Street,

OPPOSITE WALLS & CO.,

where we have much better facilities to conduct our increased business, and to carry a full and complete line of

Millinery, Ribbons, Silks & Satins, Dress Trimmings, Fancy Goods, Notions, Ladies' & Gents' Furnishing Goods, Black Walnut and Velvet Picture Frames, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

Please compare our Price List as follows:

Germantown Wool,	ots. per oz.	Knitting Cotton,	5 cts. per ball
Zephyr,	cts. per oz.	Gents' Paper Collars,	10 cts per box
Saxony & Shetland Wool,	12½ cts. per oz.	Children's Hose,	from 5 cts per pr.
200 yds Spool Cotton,	15 cts. per doz	Ladies' Linen Collar,	6¼ cts. each.
Needles,	cts. per paper	3-Button Best Black Kid Glove,	every pair warranted, $1 per pair.
Pins, 14 rows,	cts. per paper	Real Hair Switches,	from 75 cts. up
Pearl Dress Button,	5 cts. per doz.	Fine Cambric Hdk,	6 for 25 cts.
White Shirt Button,	5 cts. per gross	24 sheets paper and 24 envelopes,	8 cts. a box.
Cotton Edge Trimmings,	12 yds., 10 cts. per doz. yds.	Best Alpaca Skirt Braid,	5 cts
Hamburg Edgings,	from 1 ct per yd.		

OUR 5 AND 10 CENT COUNTERS

will be continued on a more extensive scale, and will comprise many new, novel and useful articles within those prices, that cannot be bought else where for twice the amount.

WE DEFY ALL COMPETITION.

B. HARRIS,

LEWISBURG, PA

Great Peremtory SALE

OF

DRY GOODS AT COST.

F. J. TROXELL,

LOCK HAVEN, PA.

Agent for the closing out sale of a large and desirable assortment of

Ladies' Dress Goods, Notions, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Shawls,

Wool square & long Shawls, Broche, Paisley, and Black Cashmere Shawls, all wool &

SKIRTS, CLOTHS,

Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans, Suitings,
Red, white and plaid Flannels, Linsey, Bleached and Unbleached as well as colored COTTON LANNELS, DOMESTIC GOODS, Muslins Sheetings, Table Linens, Towlings, &c.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!

Tapestry, Brussels, all wool extra super Ingrain Carpets, also a fine assortment and the most beautiful designs in cheap carpets, besides Hall and Stair Carpet to match. Floor and Table Oil Cloths, Window Shading and Curtin fixtures. Butter, Eggs, Lard, Bacon and Wool taken in exchange for goods. If you desire bargains don't forget the place,

Corner of Maine and Vesper Streets, Lock Haven, Penna.

THE NEW VICTOR.

SIMPLICITY SIMPLIFIED!

Improvements September, 1878.

Notwithstanding the VICTOR has long been the peer of any Sewing Machine in the market—a fact supported by a host of volunteer witnesses—we now confidently claim for it greater simplicity, a wonderful reduction of friction and a rare combination of desirable qualities. Its shuttle is a beautiful specimen of mechanism, and takes rank with the highest achievements of inventive genius. *Note.*—We do not lease or consign Machines, therefore, have no old ones to patch up and re-varnish for our customers.

We Sell New Machines Every Time.

Send for Illustrated Circular and prices. Liberal terms to the trade. Don't buy until you have seen the

Most Elegant, Simple and Easy Running Machine in the Market.—The Ever Reliable VICTOR.

—VICTOR SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,—

Western Branch Office, 235 STATE ST., CHICAGO, ILL. MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

The Millheim Journal

THURSDAY, MARCH 31, '81.

DEININGER & BUMILLER,
Editors and Proprietors.

Local Department.

OUR thanks are due and hereby tendered to Speaker Randall for valuable public documents.

—$2.50 will buy a pair of good cassimere pants at the Philadelphia Branch Store, Bellefonte, Pa.

—If you want a first class sewing machine the Journal store is your place to buy one, cheap for cash.

—Job printing—in the best style and at lowest prices—at the *Journal* office. Bring in your orders.

—A spleadid line of Boys' Clothing cheaper than the cheapest at Lewin's Philadelphia Braneh.

—A good second hand two horse wagon for sale cheap for cash or on short time. Inquire at the Journal office.

—Subscribers to the Journal who expect to change their post office addresses will please notify us of the fact. 3t

—Lewin's spring suits are all the go. Don't fail to see them when you go to Bellefonte. They will fit and *suit* you to a *T*.

—Several brand new sewing machines of the best standard makes, for sale at the Journal store, *cheap for cash*.

—The question whether cows should be allowed to run at large or not is now shaking up Lewisburg from centre to circumference.

—Union county has an elopement sensation. A. H. Supplee, an unmarried young man of 20 years ran off with the wife of Mr. Jere. Yeager, aged 24. The parties resided near Lewisburg.

—Victims to Constipation and its untold miseries can keep in good condition, by a moderate use of Ayer's Pills, the surest, safest and most reliable Cathartic.

—A fine lot of Family Bibles, Pocket Bibles, Presentation Bibles—at the Journal Store. We furnish Bibles with names stamped on the outside in gilt letters if desired.

—It affords us pleasure to see that our neighbor '*Squire Musser* is out again after having been confined to the house by a spell of undisposition lasting several weeks.

—W. H. B. Eisenhuth (we all call him Willis, for short) is back home again from the Bradford oil regions. He looks well and reports the oil business booming up there.

—Mr. Samuel Otto will have sale of all his personal effects on Saturday April 9th, after which he expects to leave these parts and make his home with some of his children.

—If you want an extra fine article in the line of tooth powder—and every body should use such an article—Dr. John F. Harter is the man to supply you. We have tried it and know wherof we speak. tf

JUST AS WE EXPECTED.—The new cash store of Whitmer & Co., at Spring Mills, is doing a rushing business. Last Saturday the store was crowded with people picking up bargains.

—The appointments of President Garfield have not the slightest effect—one way or the other—upon the prices at Philadelphia Branch Clothing Store. The Branch can not be undersold anywhere in the state.

—If the big ash piles in front of our stores and dwellings were placed there only for ornamental purposes they have served their purpose and should be removed at once. The town should have a general and thorough cleaning up this spring. Please see to it, gentlemen of the council, that it is done.

—An election for officers of Millheim Lodge No. 955 was held on Saturday evening resulting as follows: *Noble Grand*—R. B. Hartman; *Vice Grand*—B. F. Stover. *Secretary*—C. W. Hartman; *Asst Secretary*—W. L. Bright; *Treasurer*—John Long. The installation of these officers will take place on next Saturday evening.

—Mr. Henry Bollinger, who has been sick for some time, is improving. He is making preparations to move to Dakota territory as soon as the state of his health will permit. A brother and a son have already preceded him to new El Dovado. We wish him much success.

—Mr. Noah E. Otto, of Orbisonia, Pa., Mr. Wm. Otto, of Cochramton, Pa., Mr. Daniel Otto and Mrs. Geo. W. Holloway, of Burbank, Ohio, have all been here to pay their last sad tribute of respect to their departed mother. They have always been dutiful children, for which Providence will certainly bless them according to His own promise.

—J. W. Snook and John Geistweit bought the old Philip Gramley farm below Rebersburg, and a tract of mountain land, at public sale, the other day, for a gross sum of $15,650. The farm contains 282 acres, of which a large portion is covered with fine timber. The mountain tract contains 218 acres, all timberland. We understand that they expect to go into the lumber business on a large scale.

—Samuel M. Ulrich, who left here for Illinois a few weeks ago writes us that he is well pleased with the west. They had a fearful snow storm out there the other Saturday and Sunday and the roads are still almost impassable. Shall be glad to hear from *Samuel* again.

—By the Bellefonte *Watchman* we learn that our friend Mr. C. C. Zeigler, of Rebersburg, has taken his departure from Centre county for Philadelphia, where he expects to engage in the high and honorable calling of journalism. Mr. Zeigler has fine talents as a writer and we have no doubt will make his mark. *Glueck zu.*

—That pleasant, chatty gentleman, Mr. J. A. Aikens, of the firm of Bunnell & Aikens, the enterprising music firm of Bellefonte, gave us a friendly call last week. Mr. Aikens assures us that their firm sells the same kind of instruments for less money than any other establishment in this part of the State. For example they sell a fine octave four setts of reed s organ at $65. Those who contemplate buying an organ or piano would do well to call and see them before purchasing elsewhere.

—"We are happy to inform the public that our worthy Prof. D. M. Wolf has at last consented to have his name announced as a candidate for County Superintendent. The Professor is a gentleman of such marked ability and long experience as a teacher, and his reputation is so well known throughout the county that no words of ours can add anything to them. Our schools under the management of such a competent man could not help but prosper." * * *

—Report of Millheim Grammar School for the week ending March 25, 1881.

No. of pupils, males—26, females—18, total—44. No. attending, males—18, females—14, total—32. No. tardy, males—10, females—8, total—18. No. present every day, males—14, females—7, total—21. Average attendnce, males—16, females—11, total—27. Per cent. of attendance, males—89, females—70, total—84.

D. L. ZERBY,
Teacher.

—Tomorrow is the first of April—*all fools' day*, as it is commonly called. Guess there will be the usual amount of fools and fooling throughout the county, although money is less *tight* than it has been for several years past and there should be less fooling on that score than people have been used to latterly. Wish about several hundred of our subscribers named "fool" us by forking over about a dollar respectively and respectfully. Such fooling would make our poor heart rejoice.

—"$326,132,67 lying in our banks subject to check." That's what a Lewisburg paper says, and adds that it is entirely too big an amount of cash to be lying idle in bank vaults. Just so brother Cornelius, and if you but just arrange the matter with your bankers to have our check honored for about half the amount we agree to draw it out instanter and put it to "lively use," too. Please advise us by return mail.

—JUDGE H. W. WILLIAMS, President Judge of the district embracing Potter county, gives a flattering account of the public morals, economy and comfort of the people of the county that is yet without a railway and is the paradise of the sports who seek the deer and the fowl. He says: "In twenty years there has not been a licensed hotel or restaurant within the confines of the county. There are enough of both at all suitable places for the accommodation of the public, but in none of them is there a public bar. The sale is conducted therefore at great disadvantage, clandestinely, and is very limited in amount. As to results, I can say that while the country is steadily growing in population and business, pauperism and crime have steadily decreased. For the past five years the county jail has been fully one-half the time without any other inmate than the keeper and his family. Twice within the past ten years I have, at the regular terms of court, discharged the jury on the second day of the term without their having been called to consider a case of any description. The effect of this system is felt in many ways; taxes are reduced, the business of the criminal courts greatly diminished, industry and sobriety take the place of idleness and dissipation, and intelligence and morality are advanced."

In one year C. G. Knight of Northampton county has sold $1,500 worth of butter from fifteen cows.

The sheriff of M'Kean county, above all expenses, clears $10,000 a year.

Lock Haven saw mills have orders ahead for all the lumber they can supply this year.

What Vennor has to say for a Year.

Mr. Vennor, the weather prophet, says that the coming spring will be fairly hot and dry and the midsummer cool and wet. The autumn promises to be open, dry and fine. There is likely to be a great deal of sickness during the year, but the weather, except in a few isolated sections, will be favorable to agricultural pursuits. The winter of 1882 bids fair to be open and generally mild, with but few, and those short lived, storm periods.

—An infirm old lady near Millersburg, Dauphin county has insurance on her life to the amount of $175,000.

LETTER FROM RUSSIA.

The following interesting letter sent from Russia by Mr. J. A. Frank to Mr. Willis J. Weber, of Rebersburg, was handed to us for publication. Mr. Frank is a nephew of Mr. Thomas Frank, of this place, and is well remembered by many of our people:

Illskey, in Russia, Feb. 13, 1881.
Dear Cousin Willis,

I have been thinking of writing to you this long time but did not know rightly where you were. Last week I received a letter from uncle George Weber, of Dempseytown, Venango county, who informs me that you are back again to Rebersburg, and that you had invited the Dempseytown boys to come down there and have a trial shooting with you. According to that you have not yet forgotten how to shoot. If you were here you could engage in your favorite sport to your heart's content—not in shooting matches though, but in hunting game, which is very abundant. Wild boars, deer, wolves, foxes, lynx, wild geese and ducks are plenty. You could shoot more geese and ducks in a short time than you could carry. Wolves are so numerous that they are a great annoyance to the people. If cattle and swine are left to roam without being herded some of them are sure to become a prey to the wolves. Last week two Cossacks passed our Derrick with a wild boar which they had killed. I bought the boar's head for thirty kopeck's (15 cents) and then paid another man one ruble (50 cents) to take out the tusks, which I expect to take with me to America.

Of course you heard of my coming to Russia last winter. I left home on the 2nd day of February 1880, and was eleven days on the ocean. We had much storm for eight days in succession. At times the waves would wash clear over the ship. I got one good ducking of the salty brine and had my hat washed off into the sea by a huge wave that rolled over the ship and washed off everything that was not tied down. Some of the passengers were badly scared and cried and prayed for the preservation of our ship and a safe landing.

My contract was for the period of one year from the time I left Oil City until I would reach Oil City again. At the expiration of our time (I say *our* as there are four of us Americans) Mr. Tweddle, our employer, desired us to remain longer and raised our salary to $135 per month. We all agreed to remain four or six months more.

I have been working at a place called Kezlar until New Year. On that day we four Americans started for Taman to settle with Mr. Tweddle. From Taman we went to Kertch. Both towns are on the Strait of Kertch between the Black Sea and the Sea of Azoff. The distance from Kezlar to Taman is ninety miles, which we had to travel in drogys, (a kind of a wagon) one of the most uncomfortable conveyances imaginable. We made the trip in two days. From Taman we went across the strait which is about twenty miles wide, by steamer, to Kertch. Here we remained about four days and had quite a good time. We are now at Ilskey, about forty miles from the Black Sea, on the north side of the Caucasus mountains. In clear weather we can see the tops of the Caucasus, but when the weather is cloudy they are hid in the clouds.

At present there are three pumping wells at this place, and quite a number of old wells that are not now in running order. Our wells produce about 25 barrels per day each, and are from 300 to 500 feet deep.

We have a very mild winter here. Had only two snaps of cold weather of about a week each. The ground does not freeze at night and in day time Mercury sometimes goes up to 68 degrees. I never saw such a mild winter in my native country.

This part of Russia is broken and hilly, but north from here it is level and the soil is black and rich. Large crops of wheat are raised even with very poor farming. The sun never shone on finer lands than some parts of Russia that I have seen. The *steppes* are very much like on American praries and the soil is very productive. The Crimed also has some very beautiful lands. If Russia was free like the United States it would be a grand country indeed. But what are fine lands, rich soil and other great resources under an oppressive government?

The working classes here are ignorant and live in miserable huts of the rudest construction. The ground constitutes the floor, the roofs are made of straw or reeds and the walls of sticks and mud. There are no barns. Grain and hay are all stacked. Threshing is done on the ground, the grain being tramped out by horses or cattle. The cleaning is done by throwing up the grain into the air and letting the wind blow out the chaff. Most of the farming and teaming is done with cattle, and you can see as many women as men driving oxen. Women help to do all cutdoor work except mowing and chopping wood. It is a very common thing to see a young lady driving an ox team in her bare feet and short dress. How would such work suit your young ladies of Rebersburg?

My health has been very good since I am in Russia, with slight exceptions. I am quite fleshy and weigh 160 pounds. I am not much like the little chap I was when I went to school at Rebersburg fifteen years ago. Do you remember some of the good times we had then? Give my warmest respects to those who were our associates then.

I expect to start for home about the first of June, but if I should happen to take the ague, which is very bad here, I will leave sooner. In the mean time I remain your true friend and cousin.

J. A. FRANK.

In the whole History of Medicine

No preperation has ever performed such marvelous cures, or maintained so wide a reputation, as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which is recognized as the world's remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. Its long contained series of wonderful cures in all climates has made it universally known as a safe and reliable agent to employ. Against ordinary colds, which are the forerunners of more serious disorders, it acts speedily and surely, always relieving suffering, and often saving life. The protection it affords, by its timely use in throat and chest disorders, makes it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can afford to be without it, and those who have once used it never will from their knowledge of its composition and effects, physicians use the CHERRY PECTORAL extensively in their practice, and clergymen recommend it. It is absolutely certain in its remedial effects, and will always cure where cures are possible.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

ITEMS FROM OILDOM.

Galloway, Pa. March 25, '81.

The session of the Pittsburg Evangelical conference, which was held in our city, Franklin, this year, closed last week. Bishop Dubs presided. The oleaginous regions seemed to be a great curiosity to most of the reverend gentlemen, for the way they visited the wells, whenever they had any leisure moments was a caution. Every day while the conference lasted, a number of the preachers came up here, to "view the landscape o'er," and learn all they could about Petroleum, and one of the Bishops truly said, that it was so wonderful, "(meaning the way it was brought from the earth, as well as the many other curious things, such as the economical contrivances and inventions it had given rise to)" that it would take a *long* time to understand, even a *very* little about it.

The Galloway Heavy Oil District, contains over two thousand acres, beginning at Franklin, and extending over three miles in length, and more than a mile in breadth, and the amount of oil that has been obtained here alone, seems almost incredible. The village or town, is situated about the middle of the district, on an eminence from which it is often called Galloway Hill.

A new well here was torpedoed just a few days ago, and since the *debris* has been cleared out it has pumped over fifty barrels, and it is not more than ten hours yet since it began. This kind of oil, as stated in a previous letter is always worth from $3.50 to $5 per barrel. Just now it is $4.50. Consequently, the owner of this well, need have no fear of going to the Poor House, for some time yet, at all events, especially as he is the posessor of more than a hundred others in active operation, and is constantly putting more down.

After a well has been drilled here it it is always torpedoed, which has the effect of bursting open the rock which contains oil, or through which it flows. A torpedo is a receptacle or pocket made of iron, and filled with Nitroglycerine, or sometimes dynamite is used; and it is seared over with sealing wax. The greatest care is necessary in making or handling these torpedoes, as the slightest jar will cause them to explode, dealing death and destruction to everything in their vicinity. Hence when putting one into a well it is very carefully done, for were it to strike against anything, it would explode. After getting it down to the proper place a very small piece of iron, (it need not even weigh a fourth of an ounce,) is dropped down after it, and the one who does this, generally the agent, immediately starts off on the double quick, so as to get as far away as possible before the explosion occurs. In a few moments a dull thud is heard, and almost simultaneously a quantity of mud, dirty water, oil, etc., comes dashing up with such force, that it flies sometimes fifty or a hundred feet above the top of the derrick, and then returns to "Mother earth again in the form of mist or spray. The next thing is to clean out the well, that is to remove all the particles of sand, rock and mud from the bottom, which the explosion of the torpedo caused, and then it is ready to begin pumping out the grease. To clean out wells a sand-pump is used, and this is lowered into the orifice in the same manner as are the tools for drilling. And that is the reason those high derricks are built, on the tops of which pulleys are inserted, and over these the rope or cable, at one extremity of which the tools that are to be lowered are attached, runs, while the other end is fastened to, and coiled around a ponderous wheel, called by the not very euphonious name of "Bull-wheel," and as the wells are from one to two thousand feet in depth, one can scarcely imagine what a great quantity of cable must necessarily be coiled around it. And now let us imagine we are all ready to send the sand-pump down. We start the wheel which soon begins to revolve with frightful velocity, causing the cable to uncoil itself very rapidly, and making a deafening noise, until, at last, it reaches the bottom, and having filled itself with sand, mud, etc., as it descended, is ready to begin the ascent to *terra firma*, again. Hence, the wheel is started once more, but now it goes much slower, yet coil after coil of the rope is again winding itself upon the wheel and before very long the pump is above gronnd, ready to be released from the cable and dispossessed of its contents.

But for fear you will be offended, Mr. Editor, and will feel like cuffing old Pete a little with your boxing gloves—I very reluctantly say *au revoir* or *avoirdupois*. I forget which is the more proper of the two.

PETE ROLEUM.

MARRIED.

On the 24th inst., at the Lutheran parsonage, Aaronsburg, by Rev. John Tomlinson, Mr. Simon Poust, and Miss Eva Rickard, both of Coburn, Centre Co.

DIED.

On the 20th ult., in Boalsburg, Daniel Kimport, aged 81 years, 5 months and 1 day.

On the 13th inst., in Potter township, Mr. Uriah Slack, aged 87 years, 2 months and 11 days.

Millheim Market.

Corrected every Wednesday by Gephart & Musser.

Wheat No.	1.00
Wheat No. 2	90
Corn	45
Rye	70
Oats White	35
Oats, Black	30
Buckwheat	50
Flour	6 40
Bran & Shorts, per ton	17 00
Salt, per Brl	1.75
Plaster, ground	10.00
Cement, per Bushel	45 to 50
Barley	50
Tymothyseed	1.00
Flaxseed	
Cloverseed	4.50
Butter	23
Hams	
Sides	
Veal	
Pork	
Beef	
Eggs	17
Potatoes	17
Lard	
Tallow	5
Soap	
Dried Apples	3
Dried Peaches	10
Dried Cherries	

COAL MARKET.

Egg Coal	$5.50
Stove "	5.75
Chestnut "	5.50
Pea "	4.00

P. GEPHART D. A. MUSSER

GEPHART & MUSSER

DEALERS IN

Grain
Clover
Flour, &
Feed,
Coal,
Plaster
& Salt

MILLHEIM PA

Highest market price paid for all kinds of

GRAIN

Delivered either at the BRICK MILL or at the old MUSSER MILL, in MILLHEIM.

COAL, PLASTER & SALT

Always on hand and sold at prices that defy competition.

A share of the public patronage respectfully solicited. 39-1y

KAPMS

THE BOOT & SHOE MAN OF LOCK HAVEN.

I have a very large stock of

BOOTS, SHOES, Slippers & Ladies WALKING SHOES,

Just opened up for Spring and Summer wear. My stock is as cheap as it was a year ago, because I bought it for cash before the advance. I am the only shoe dealer in Lock Haven that buys for cash & pays no rent therefore I can sell you a better article for the same money than any dealer in the city. Give me a call and you will be convinced that your place to buy is

KAMP'S

EXCELSIOR

STEAM DYE WORKS

LEWISBURG, PA.

W. Davis,

Proprietor.

All kinds of Silks, Mixed Cotton and Wool Goods dyed and finished in the best style. Gents' Coats, Vests and Pants dyed or cleansed without ripping

Ladies' Cloaks, Capes, and Dresses cleansed or dyed to any fancy pattern where the original color is favorable. All kind of Shawls cleaned or dyed and finished in the neatest manner.

My Factory has all the machinery and facilities of a first class establishment of its kind. My experience in the business extends over many years, both in this country and in Europe, and am therefore enabled to do strictly first class work at moderate prices.

THE JOURNAL STORE,

Millheim, Pa.,

has accepted an agency from me. All goods brought there for dying will be returned free of extra charge.

IRVIN HOUSE,

(Most Central Hotel in the City,)
COR. MAIN AND JAY ST.,
Lock Haven, Pa.,
S. WOODSCALWELL, PROPRIETOR

Good Sample Rooms for Commercial Traveler on first floor.

DR. D H. MINGLE,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

Main Street, Millheim, Pa

JOHN S. FISHER,

Manufacturer of

CARRIAGES, SPRING WAGONS,

BUGGIES, SLEIGHS,

REBERSBURG, PENNA.

Every wagon built of first-class stock and by expert mechanics. All work warranted. Repairing promptly attended to. The public patronage is respectfully solicited. 39-1y

Agents

$1,000 MADE IN 60 DAYS

Now is the time to make it. Prosperity has dawned upon the people of this country, and all are enjoying its blessings. YOU can just as well make a little money by devoting some of your spare time to our business. We offer one of the best opportunities ever yet given to any one to make money. It takes no capital. You do not have to invest a large sum of money and run a great risk of losing it. Your energy and your business capacity will be all the capital you will require. Ladies can engage in the business as well as gentlemen, and even boys and girls do well. Even if you do not desire to engage in business, we can impart information to you that will be of great value. You will readily see that it will be a comparatively easy matter to make from $10 to $100 a week, and establish a lucrative, independent business.

MAKE

Hay while the sun shines.

The business is honorable, straight-forward and profitable. Do not neglect this notice but write to us and find out what our business is, will pay you and only cost the price of one postal card. We send full particulars free. Attend to this matter NOW for there is money in it for all who engage with us. If you can only devote one or two hours a day, or the evening, you can make $10 a week. You have only to write us to be convinced of this fact. Send us a Postal card with your full name and address plainly written thereon, and receive by return mail full particulars of a business that will surprise you and make you wonder why you never wrote to us before. Write at once, it will pay you. Address

Buckeye M'f'g C.,
(Name this paper.) MARION, OHIO.

MONEY!

PENSIONS procured for all soldiers disabled in the U. S. service from any cause, also for heirs of deceased soldiers. The slightest disability entitles to pension. PENSIONS INCREASED. The laws being more liberal now, thousands are entitled to higher rates. Bounty and new discharges procured. Those who are in doubt as to whether entitled to anything should send two 3 cent stamps for our "circular of information."

Address, with stamps, Stoddart & Co. Solicitors of Claims and Patents. Room 8, St. Cloud Building, Washington, D. C.
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and how to obtain them. Pamphlet free, upon receipt of Stamp for postage. Address—

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(Established 1863) B. S. DISPENSARY,
Berrien Springs, Mich

FREE SAMPLES of two of the best articles ever sold by agents to every one who answers this within sixty days.
American Manuf'g Co.,
25-3m City Mills, Massachusetts.

RUPTURE The Imperial Truss is what you want. The greatest invention of the age! See our pam phlet. Sent free. Prof J. Y. EGAN, Cattsburg, N. Y. 29-1y

PENSIONS.

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$10 Outfit furnished free, with full instructions for conducting the most profitable business that any one can engage in. The business is so easy to learn, and our instructions are so simple and plain, that any one can make great profits from the very start. No one can fail who is willing to work. Women are as successful as men. Boys and girls can earn large sums. Many have made at the business over one hundred dollars in a single week. Nothing like it ever known before. All who engage are surprised at the ease and rapidity with which they are able to make money. You can engage in this business during your spare time at great profit. You do not have to invest capital in it. We take all the risk. Those who need ready money, should write to us at once. All furnished free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine

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The Cheapest and most Effective power in the world for Pumping water for stock, Irrigating purposes, supplying houses and fountains with pure, fresh water, etc.

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They are especially designed to meet the requirements of those who desire to dress well. They are unsurpassed in Style, perfect in Fit, and so simple that they are readily understood by the most inexperienced. Send 5c. for catalogue. Address,

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HELP Yourselves by making money where you are, always at hand, right at your door. Those who always take advantage of the good chances to making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. We furnish an expensive outfit and all that you need, free. No one who engages fails to make money very rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

ONLY $20.
For this Style Singer.

We will send it to your Depot to be examined before you pay for it. If it is not as represented it can be returned at our expense. Send a postal card for illustrated Circular. C. A. WOOD & CO. 17 N. Tenth St., Philada., Pa. 28-3m

RATTLESNAKE WEED OINTMENT.

RHEUMATISM & NEURALGIA.
NEW REMEDY. SURE CURE.

RHEUMATISM,

Which renders life a burden and finally destroys it, is permanently cured by this remedy. Stiff and swollen joints are restored to their natural condition.

NEURALGIA.

A single application gives relief. Cases of the *longest standing* are permanently cured by a single bottle.

CURES GUARANTEED

in every case. Money refunded to any one not relieved after a fair trial. For sale by all first class druggists.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

RHEUMATIC REMEDY CO.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Send for statement of cures.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce Street), where advertising contracts may be made for it in **NEW YORK.**

FARM AND GARDEN.

SUPPLYING WATER FOR FARMS.—The general sinking of the water level, as indicated, by the subsidence of rivers and lakes, the drying up of marshes, bogs, and brooks, the disappearance of springs, and the greater depth required to reach water in wells, all indicate that some other means must soon be resorted to for the purpose of supplying farms in the west with water for the use of the household and for stock. Considerable has already been accomplished toward supplying large farms, especially those devoted to dairying, with water obtained from artesian wells, or raised from ordinary wells by wind power, very little, however, has been done toward supplying water to farms by cooperative effort. This method is now adopted, not only in all considerable cities, but in many large towns. It results in supplying the inhabitants with better water than can be obtained from ordinary wells, and in furnishing it in larger quantities and at a smaller expense. It also saves all the labor of raising water, which is considerable even if pumps of the best construction be employed. It affords a supply which is not conditioned on the state of a particular well, or the means of raising its contents.

The expense of conveying water in pipes of wood or iron laid under ground is much smaller than most person suppose. In a majority of cases a farmer can purchase and lay a pipe across his premises for half the sum it will cost to dig the wells he requires, supply them with pumps, and keep them in repair. Once obtained and put in position, they will ordinarily last a lifetime. When there is an artesian well in the vicinity the proprietor of it is generally entirely willing to dispose of the surplus water it affords, and which is often a burden to him. Where there is a running stream the water in it may be raised to be a considerable elevation by means of a hydraulic ram. Water may be raised from a lake, river, or stream by a single wind-mill in sufficient quantities to supply a dozen farms. Not unfrequently there are springs on hill-sides from which water may be conveyed to several farms in the vicinity. Spring water is ordinarily of most excellent quality for drinking and for dairy purposes. It may be too hard to employ for washing, but its freedom from vegetable impurities and the supply of mineral matter it contains render it very valuable for stock.

WASTE OF MANURE.—It should be a cardinal principle with every farmer to economize his manure. Upon it depends his success, and without it his labor must, to a very great extent, be without profit, if not attended with absolute loss. If it is necessary to have the barn yard on a hill side, it is equally necessary to have the lower side of it protected by a wall or some other arrangement by which the escape of liquid manure may be prevented. It is almost equally important to have a spout to convey rain water from the roof of the barn in some other direction than immediately through the barn yard. It is bad enough that the heap should be exposed to the rains which fall directly upon it without adding to it the droppings from the roof of the barn. If such improvident farmers were to behold the actual value of the fertilizing material thus lost, rolling from their purses in the shape of dollars and cents, how energetically would they labor to prevent this waste! The loss of a single little gold dollar would stir them up to a greater activity than the direct waste of a hundred times that of the little gold dollar's value in the form of liquid manure. Year after year, silently but steadily, the golden streams are flowing from their purses. Tell them of their error and they acknowledge, it but rarely does it happen that, being reminded of in a friendly manner, they make a single effort to correct it. How many are there who, after a life of steady, unremitting toil, find themselves no richer in lands or money than when they began. They cannot explain the reason. Other causes may have led to such discouraging results, but if the drain of liquid manures from their barnyards had been checked when they began farming very many of these unsuccessful ones would have been as prosperous as their more provident neighbors.

EVERY DAIRYMAN SHOULD IMPROVE HIS STOCK.—The prudent merchant does not omit to take an account of stock, and strike a balance between cost and sale price of his goods. He knows that this facts are necessary for him to determine the proper conduct of his business. But it is not more urgent for his safety than for the safety of the dairymans profits, that he should know the individual character of his cows. Let every dairyman begin at once practically to consider this matter, and determine upon his plan for improving his dairy. He should first fix his standard, below which he would keep no cow. This will require him to study the product of his dairy, as he has not before. He must determine what amount of milk is required to produce a profit, and when that is determined, he will see that it is folly to keep a cow below that yield of milk. He will then strive to have all his cows reach that standard, and as many of them to surpass it as possible. He is now on the road to success; let him steadily pursue it, and he will soon possess a dairy of cows whose profits will be visible to all beholders

CABBAGE salad may be made with hard-boiled eggs chopped, or with raw eggs beaten into the dressing; for one small head, or half of a good-sized one use three eggs, beat them till they are light, then add six tablespoonfuls of vinegar, two tablespoonfuls of made mustard, a piece of butter the size of a walnut. Cook this dressing until it begins to thicken; when it is cold pour it over the chopped cabbage. When boiled eggs are used, chop the whites of the eggs with cabbage, and after rubbing the yolks till they are fine stir them into the dressing. When the eggs are cooked, the rest of the dressing does not need cooking.

BEEF OMILET, which is good for breakfast or tea, is made of one pound of chopped beef, two well-beaten eggs, three soda crackers rolled fine, three or four tablespoonfuls of milk or cream. Season to your taste with pepper, salt and sage. Make this into a roll, cover it loosely with a well-buttered cloth and bake half an hour in a basin with a little water in it. When cold, cut it into thin slices.

THE young milkman and his girl stood before the justic of the peace. "You take this milk—ahem!—this man for butter or for worse?" the mighty man of the law inquired. The girl said it never a-curd to her before, but she supposed she would if that was the only whey.

WHEN trains are telescoped, the poor passengers see stars.

DOMESTIC.

FISH IN SEASON.—Codfish is best in mid-winter, and is brought in alive in the wells of vessels. In boiling codfish it should be closely covered and simmer rather than boil. Ten minutes is allowed to every pound of fish, and it must be taken out immediately when done, and served with drawn butter or oyster sauce. For broiling, a cod weighing a pound and a half is best, served with melted butter. Daniel Webster's recipe for codfish chowder is as follows: Four tablespoonfuls of onions fried with pork; one quart of boiled potatoes well smashed; one and a half pounds of sea biscuit broken; one teaspoonful of thyme, and one of summer savory; half a bottle of mushroom catsup; half a nutmeg grated; a few cloves, mace, and allspice; a six-pound cod-fish cut in slices three-quarters of an inch thick; twenty-five oysters; a little black pepper, and slices of lemon. The whole to be put in the kettle, covered with an inch of water, boiled for one hour. Mr. Webster added a bottle of port or claret, which it would probably have been better for Mr. Webster if he had kept out of his chowder habitually.

TOMATO SOUP.—A piece of leg of beef, fifteen cents worth put in a gallon of cold water and allow to come slowly to a boil; then put aside on the stove to simmer for five or six hours; strain, and allow it to cool so as to skim off all the fat. If your stock should boil away too much add more water, so as to have two quarts when it is strained. To the two quarts of stock add a can of tomatoes a large onion stuck with six cloves, a carrot, a small turnip, half a dozen allspice, a tablespoonful of salt, and half a teaspoonful of white pepper. Let it boil slowly for two hours, and then add a tablespoonful of flour creamed in a tablespoonful of butter; let it boil five minutes longer, take out the onion carrot, and turnip, and pass your soup through the colander, rubbing it with a potatoe-masher, and serve immediately.

Beautifiers.

Ladies, you cannot make fair skin, rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes with all the cosmetics of France, or beautifiers of the world, while in poor health, and nothing will give you such good health, strength, buoyant spirits and beauty as Hop Bitters. A trial is certain proof. See another column.—*Telegraph.*

BEEFSTEAK STEW.—Take some finely chopped beef fat or a piece of butter, heat it in the stew-pan, and sprinkle some flour in; brown, and add warm water; place in this gravy the steak, which must be a thick cut and in one piece, if possible; add salt, pepper, (whole black,) three cloves, a small piece of mace, and a bay-leaf. If it is handy; close up tight and let gently simmer for three-quarter of an hour, shaking the stew now and then; after that time put in two tablespoonfuls of port wine, if you admit of wines being used in cooking, and one spoonful of mushroom catsup, or any dark sauce, and allow the stew to simmer another quarter of an hour. It should then be done and be served upon a hot dish, the gravy being poured over it.

CHICKEN PUDDING.—Cut up a pair of young chickens, put them into a stewing-pan with enough water to cover, adding two tablespoonfuls of butter; pepper and salt to taste: let it stew gently until about half cooked; take out the chickens and let them cool pouring the gravy into a separate dish. Prepare a batter of a quart of milk, six well-beaten eggs, a tablespoonful of baking powder, a little salt, sifted flour to mix to the proper thickness. Put a layer of chicken at the bottom of the pudding dish and pour over some of the batter, then another layer of chicken and more batter, and so on, having batter on top. Bake for one hour or even longer, in a hot oven. Beat an egg into the gravy reserved, let it boil up and send to the table to be served with pudding.

HARASSING DREAMS.—An unnatural excitement of the brain and nervous system is the direct cause of sleeplessness, as also of harassing nocturnal dreams. VEGETINE has a peculiarly soothing effect in all such cases, when taken just before going to bed.

STARCH POLISH.—The old receipt of stirring the starch with a bit of wax candle is not nearly so good, in the opinion of an experienced laundress, is a much cheaper plan. She uses mutton suet instead of wax; it makes the starch firmer. Before roasting or boiling your joint of mutton, cut off whatever suet you want from it. "Render" it in a tin cup and set it aside in a jar; it will keep six months or longer. The fat about the kidney in a hind quarter is the firmest and best. When you want thick starch for collars and shirt bossoms, take four tablespoonfuls of starch to one quart of water, and a piece of the clear suet about the size of a walnut. This makes a good quart of starch.

A LITTLE English work, "Sleep and how to obtain it," says that insomnia is not so dangerous as commonly supposed, for the author knows an eminent man of letters who has suffered from it for many years without injury. When a man begins to dream of his work he may know that he is under too great a mental strain. The author's plan of inducing sleep is to reckon up friends and acquaintances whose name begins with a certain letter.

There was a young lady quite fair,
Who had much trouble with her hair,
So she bought Carboline
And a sight to be seen,
Is the head of this maiden, I declare.

BLACK CAKE.—Three cupfuls of butter, one quart of sugar, three pints of flour, half a pint of molasses, half pint of brandy, half a pint of wine, one teaspoonful of saleratus, one ounce each of all kinds of spices, twelve eggs, three pounds of raisins, two of currants, half a pound of citron. Bake in deep pans, in a moderate oven, between three and four hours. This is one of the best of rich cakes.

THE following is said to be a remedy for rheumatism: Four ounces of saltpeter in one pint of alcohol; shake well and bathe the parts affected; wetting red flannel with it, lay it on. It does not cure, but takes away the redness reduces the swelling, and relieves the torment and agony.

A cow with three rings on a horn is 6 years old; with four she is 7 years old. No new rings are formed after the tenth year. The deeper rings, however, and the worn appearance of the horns are pretty sure indications of old age.

VERY taking.—Colds. Very glad.—The Druggists. The very best remedy.—Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

HUMOROUS.

A STORE was broken into one night, but, strange to say, nothing was carried off. The proprietor was making his boast of it, at the same time expressing his surprise at losing nothing. "Nothing at all surprising," said his neighbor; "the robbers lighted a lamp, didn't they?" "Yes," was the reply. "Well," continued the neighbor, 'they found your goods marked up so high they couldn't afford to take them."

IT all depends on how you look at these ancestors. One little aristocratic girl was yesterday boasting that her forefathers came over with the Pilgrims, when another wee maiden, whose widowed mother had recently married, said: "'Shaw, go 'long with your old duds: I've got a brand new father."

[Elgin, (Ill.) Daily Leader.]

The subjoined opinion, we perceive, is by J. A. Daniels, Esq., of Messrs. Stogdill & Daniels, attorneys, La Crosse, Wis., and appears in the La Crosse *Chronicle:* Sometime since, I was attacked with pain in and below one of my knee joints. A few applications of St. Jacob's Oil quieted the pain and relieved the inflammation. I regard it as a valuable medicine.

A PHILOSOPHER graphically illustrates the difference between a blunder and a mistake "When a man puts down a bad umbrella and takes up a good one," said John, "he makes a mistake, but when he puts down a good one, and takes up a bad one, he makes a blunder."

"I THINK," said a fond parent, "that little Jimmy is going to be a poet when he grows up. He doesn't eat, and sits all the day by the stove and thinks." You had better grease him all over. He is going to have the measles. That's what ails Jimmy.

THERE are lots of people who will tell you that they put no faith in Mother Shipton's prophecy that the world will come to an end this year, and yet will jump and have a scared look in their eyes when they suddenly hear the noise caused by the dumping of a load of coal.

"I WILL now offer you a Rubens," said an auctioneer, 'a gem in its way.' No bid. The auctioneer passed it, and taking up another picture exclaimed: "Come gentlemen, here is a Rembrandt by the same!"

"LOOK here, you critter," exclaimed a Hoboken man the other night, as he brought his hand down on the place where a mosquito sat, "do you take me for a lunch counter?" The mosquito, by this time sitting on the far side of the room, was very respectful and made no reply.

A BUTCHER let a sailor have a shoulder of mutton on trust, but finding in a day or two after that he had gone to a foreign land, said: "My word! but if I had known he never intended paying, I would have charged him a cent a pound more for it!"

[New Albany Ledger-Standard.]

Speaking of governors suggests the mention of an item we received from Mr. Henry A. Knight, Foreman at Chas. Waters & Co.'s Governor and Valve Works, Boston, Mass.: I have used St. Jacob's Oil among our employes and find that it never fails to cure. The men are delighted with the wonderful effects of the Oil, as it has cured them of bruises, burns, etc.

OF a miserly man somebody wrote: "His head gave way, but his hand never did. His brain softened, but his heart couldn't."

AN exchange says: "The butchers of Baltimore are very handsome." That is when they are dressed to kill.

EIGHTEEN hundred and eighty-one does not resemble a pair of lovers on a sofa because there is one at each end.

SHAKSPEARE knew all about doctors. He said: "How poor are they that have no patience!"

THIS is the time to buy thermometers. They are down now.

VEGETINE

KIDNEY COMPLAINT

DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.

The symptoms of an acute attack of inflammation of the kidneys are as follows: Fever, pain in the small of the back, and thence shooting downward; numbness of the thigh, vomiting, usually at first a deep red color of the urine, which becomes pale and colorless as the disease increases, and is discharged very often with pain and difficulty; costiveness, and some degree of colic. In chronic diseases of the kidneys the symptoms are pain in the back and limbs, dryness of the skin, frequent urination (especially at night), general dropsy, headache, dizziness of sight, indigestion, and palpitation of the heart, gradual loss of strength, paleness and puffiness of the face, cough and shortness of breath.

In diseases of the kidneys the Vegetine gives immediate relief. It has never failed to cure when it is taken regularly and directions followed. In many cases it may take several bottles, especially cases of long standing. It acts directly upon the secretions, cleansing and strengthening, removing all obstructions and impurities. A great many can testify to cases of long standing having been perfectly cured by the Vegetine, even after trying many of the known remedies which are said to be expressly for this disease.

Kidney Complaints.

CINCINNATI, O., March 19, 1877.

H. R. STEVENS:—I have used your VEGETINE for some time, and can truthfully say it has been a great benefit to me; and to those suffering from diseases of the Kidneys, I cheerfully recommend it.
Respectfully, O. H. SMITH,
Attested to by K. B. Ashfield, Druggist,
Cor. Eighth and Central Avenue.

CINCINNATI, O., April 19, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:
I have suffered several years with the *Kidney Complaint*, and was induced to try VEGETINE. I have taken several bottles of your preparation, and I am convinced it is a valuable remedy. It has done me more good than any other medicine. I can heartily recommend it to all suffering from *Kidney Complaints*.
Yours Respectfully, J. S. McMILLEN,
First Book-keeper for Newhall, Gale & Co., Flour Merchants, No. 86 West Front St., Cincinnati, O.
VEGETINE has restored thousands to health who had been long and painful sufferers.

VEGETINE,
PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

Dr. BULL'S
COUGH
SYRUP

300

This simple method of making a phosphorescent lamp is given: Cleanse oyster shells by well-washing, expose them to a red heat for half an hour, separate the cleanest parts, and put into a crucible in alternate layers with sulphur. Then heat to redness for at least an hour. When cold, break the mass, and separate the whitest part for use. If inclosed in a bottle, the figures of a watch may be seen by the aid of the light emitted. To renew the luminosity of the mass, expose the bottle each day to the sun or other strong light. The sulphide of calcium will thus be made to absorb light, which will be available throughout the night.

A writer from long practical experience in testing drain pipes, confidently reccommends for that purpose what he terms a "smoke test," and which gives evidence as to leaks both to the sight and smell. The materials that he employs are soiled cotton waste and sulphur, the smoke from which, after ignition, is blown into the drain or pipes. If leakages exist in the latter inside of the house, the smoke and smell both issue forth and show that something is wrong, and generally tell also just where the fault or faults are. Sulphur, as is well known, is one of the best of disinfectants, and a dose of the fumes from this to the drains, after disease has been in a house, would effect much good.

TUMORS in an early stage of development are expelled by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

The Indestructibility of Matter.—This is capable of ready demonstration by preparing a couple of glass tubes of equal weight, each being filled with pure oxygen and containing a few particles of carbon, free from appreciable amount of ash—that prepared from the fine loaf-sugar gives very good results. The tubes are of precisely equal weight and are hermetically sealed. By heating one of them the charcoal is caused to burn and ultimately to disappear; the tube contents however is of course found still to balance the other tube, which has not been heated, as it is of precisely the same weight as it was at first.

A compound, by J. M. Lewin, Paris, said to possess more explosive force than all other explosive materials, and which will not explode when a flame is applied to it, or in consequence of an ordinary blow, but only by means of a cartridge or capsule, consists of the ingredients given below in or about the proportions specified; *i. e.*, nitro-glycerine, 60 parts; nitrate of potassium, sodium or ammonia, 16 parts; palmitic acidulated oxide of cetyl (cetoceum), 1 part; carbonate of lime, 1 part; lignine, 1 part; and wood or animal charcoal or peat moss (sphagnum), 16 parts.

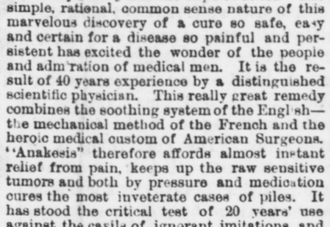
Utilization of old Steel.—A new process of using up old steel has been lately patented. The resultant metal is said to possess extraordinary strength and ductility. The process consists of mixing up old steel with a patent compound and subjecting the whole to a furnace-heat; when the particles amalgamate. Steel made on this plan has been turned out at the Hunslet Works and sold readily for £45 per ton. The process is said to be second only in importance to Bessemer's invention and it will be especially valuable as finding use for old Bessemer steel rail.

A Modern Medical Miracle

Is without doubt the discovery of "Anakesis" by Dr. Silsbee, an infallible remedy for the most painful and exasperating of all diseases, Piles. 500,000 once afflicted mortals gladly attest the virtue of *Anakesis* and suffering millions joyously hail the hope of relief. The simple, rational, common sense nature of this marvelous discovery of a cure so safe, easy and certain for a disease so painful and persistent has excited the wonder of the people and admiration of medical men. It is the result of 40 years experience by a distinguished scientific physician. This really great remedy combines the soothing system of the English—the mechanical method of the French and the heroic medical custom of American Surgeons. "Anakesis" therefore affords almost instant relief from pain, keeps up the raw sensitive tumors and both by pressure and medication cures the most inveterate cases of piles. It has stood the critical test of 20 years' use against the cavils of ignorant imitations and unscrupulous empiricism, over half a million of persons have used it and none without benefit. Doctors of all schools prescribe it as the nearest possible to an infallible remedy. Samples of "Anakesis" are sent *free* to all sufferers by P. Neustaedter & Co., Box 3916 New York, sole manufacturers. Sold by druggists everywhere. Price $1.00 per box.

LIFE and health are preserved by carefully aiding nature whenever it shows lack of ability to carry on its work. For torpid liver, bowels or kidneys no other remedy equals Kidney-Wort.—*Courier.*

TO RAISE THE PILE ON VELVET.—When the pile is pressed down over a hot smoothing-iron with a wet cloth, and hold the velvet firmly over it; the vapor arising will raise the pile of the velvet with the assistance of a light whisk or clothes brush.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED

STOMACH
BITTERS

No Time Should be Lost

If the stomach, liver and bowels are affected, to adopt the sure remedy. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Diseases of the organs named begot others far more serious, and a delay is therefore hazardous. Dyspepsia, liver complaint, chills, and fever, early rheumatic twinges, kidney weakness, bring serious bodily trouble if trifled with. Lose no time in using this effective, safe and long known medicine. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

GIFT Fruit Packages, Peach Baskets, &c. Address A. W. WELLS & CO., St. Jo., Mich.

THE HANNAH MORE ACADEMY.

The Diocesan School for Girls. Careful Training, Thorough Instruction and Influence of a Christian Home.
REV. ARTHUR J. RICH, A. M., M. D.,
REISTERSTOWN, MD.

Send Stamp for Book on "Health and Comfort" to AROMATIC PIRO-PALMINE MATTRESS CO., 915 Arch St., Philadelphia; 115 Water St., Boston.

Those answering an Advertisement will confer a favor upon the Advertiser and the Publisher by stating that they saw the advertisement in this journal (naming the paper).

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agts. Outfit Free. Address P. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

A YOUNG lady not accustomed to waltzing, at the earnest solicitation of a friend, made the attempt recently. When the music ceased another friend approached and said, gaily. "Well, I see you got through all right." 'Yes,' was the reply, "but it was a tight squeeze."

"MY case is just here," said a citizen to a lawyer the other day: "The plaintiff will swear that I hit him. I will swear that I did not. Now, what can you lawyers make out of that if we go to trial?" 'Five dollars apiece,' was the prompt reply.

Worthless Stuff.

Not so fast my friend; if you could see the strong, healthy, blooming men, women and children that have been raised from beds of sickness, suffering and almost death, by the use of Hop Bitters, you would say "Glorious and invaluable remedy," See another column.—*Philadelphia Press.*

AN OIL CITY Irishman, having signed the pledge, was charged soon after with having been drunk. "'Twas me absent-mindedness," said Pat, "'an a habit I have of talkin' wid meself. I sed to meself, sez I. "Pat cum in and have a dhrink." "No, ser," sez I, "I've sworn off." "Thin I'll dhrink alone," sez I. An' whin meself cum out faith an' he was dhrunk."

"How many deaths?" asked the hospital physician while going his rounds. "Nine." "Why, I ordered medicine for ten. "Yes, but one wouldn't take it."

NOTHING is wholly bad. Even a dark lantern has its bright side.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,

Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND,
Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

☞ Sold by all Druggists. ☜

KIDNEY-WORT

PERMANENTLY CURES
KIDNEY DISEASES,
LIVER COMPLAINTS,
Constipation and Piles.

Dr. R. H. Clark, South Hero, Vt., says, "In cases of Kidney Troubles it has acted like a charm. It has cured many very bad cases of Piles, and has never failed to act efficiently."

Nelson Fairchild, of St. Albans, Vt., says, "It is of priceless value. After sixteen years of great suffering from Piles and Costiveness it completely cured me."

C. S. Rogbon, of Berkshire, says, "One package has done wonders for me in completely curing a severe Liver and Kidney Complaint."

IT HAS WONDERFUL POWER. WHY?

Because it Acts on the LIVER, the BOWELS and the KIDNEYS at the same time.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia and nervous disorders.

KIDNEY-WORT is a dry vegetable compound and can be sent by mail prepaid.

One package will make six qts of medicine.

TRY IT NOW!

☞ Buy it at the Druggists. Price, $1.00.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors,
12 (Will send post paid.) Burlington, Vt.

The Purest and Best Medicine ever Made.

A combination of Hops, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion, with all the best and most curative properties of all other Bitters, makes the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth.

No disease can possibly long exist where Hop Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm.

To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are what the disease or ailment is use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick but if you only feel bad or miserable, use them at once. It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters.

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "INVALIDS FRIEND and HOPE" and no person or family should be without them.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics. All sold by druggists. Send for Circular. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N.Y. and Toronto, Ont.

POND'S EXTRACT.

Subdues Inflammation, Controls all Hemorrhages Acute and Chronic; Venous and Mucous.

INVALUABLE FOR

Catarrh. Pond's Extract is the only specific for this disease. Cold in the Head, &c. Our Catarrh Cure (75 cents), specially prepared to meet serious cases, contains all the curative properties of Pond's Extract; our Nasal Syringe (25 cents), invaluable for use in catarrh affections, is simple and effective.

Sore Throat and Lungs, Chapped Hands and Face are already benefitted by the Extract. Frosted Limbs and Chilblains are promptly relieved and ultimately cured by Pond's Extract.

☞ It is unsafe to use other articles with our directions. Insist on having POND'S EXTRACT. Refuse all imitations and substitutes.

Agents Wanted. $5 a Day made, selling our PLATFORM FAMILY SCALE. Weighs up to 25 lbs. Retail price, $1.50. Terms surprise Agents DOMESTIC SCALE CO., Cincinnati, O.

ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK.

THE GREAT
GERMAN REMEDY.
FOR
RHEUMATISM,

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,

Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

Directions in Eleven Languages.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

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Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

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Battle Creek, Michigan,
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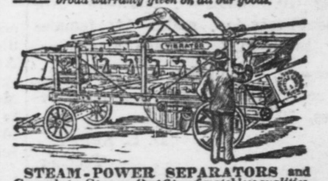
32 YEARS of continuous and successful business, without change of name, management, or location, to "back up" the broad warranty given on all our goods.



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A multitude of special features and improvements for 1881, together with superior qualities in construction and materials not dreamed of by other makers.

Four sizes of Separators, from 6 to 12 horse capacity, for steam or horse power.

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Strongest, most durable, and efficient ever made. 8, 10, 13 Horse Power.

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FIVE FAMOUS OPERAS.

MIGNON. ($3.) Opera by AMBROISE THOMAS. This very successful opera first became known in Paris, where it slowly but surely worked its way to permanent distinction, and has become one of the standards. It is very full, occupies 405 pages, and furnishes to the purchaser quite a library of music of a high order.

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Sarsaparillian Resolvent,
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER,

FOR THE CURE OF CHRONIC DISEASE, SCROFULA OR SYPHILITIC, HEREDITARY OR CONTAGIOUS,

Be It Seated In The Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or Nerves,

CORRUPTING THE SOLIDS AND VITIATING THE FLUIDS.

Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swelling, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilitic Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Tic Doloreux, White Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption,

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Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional and Skin Diseases, but it is the only positive cure for

KIDNEY AND BLADDER COMPLAINTS,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the small of the back and along the loins. Sold by Druggists. PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

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One bottle contains more of the active principles of Medicines than any other Preparation. Taken in Teaspoonful doses, while others require five or six times as much.

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DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA,
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Looseness, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, or painful discharges from the bowels are stopped in 15 or 20 minutes by taking Radway's Ready Relief. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or lassitude will follow the use of the R. R. Relief.

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Perfect Purgatives, Soothing Aperients, Act Without Pain. Always Reliable and Natural in their Operation.

A VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen.

RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all Disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a perfect cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals or deleterious drugs.

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